

The **CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL**

Spring 2011

Volume 45

Number 1

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**Steve Tanenbaum
P.O. Box 297068, Kingsway Station
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In Memoriam

Stephen L. Tanenbaum

We report with great sadness that CWTS Board of Governors member and former Vice President Steve Tanenbaum was tragically killed on February 11. He was run down in Brooklyn by a stolen automobile driven by Maksim Gelman, who was fleeing after stabbing three people to death. Steve was 62 years old.

Steve was inducted into the CWTS Hall of Fame in 2004. His entry on the Hall of Fame section of our Web page states that "Steve Tanenbaum is considered by many to be the most knowledgeable active person in the field of Civil War tokens. He has been relied upon for many decades as a consultant, editor, and contributor to numerous CWT works. After beginning his CWT collecting journey in 1972, he became a full-time dealer for tokens in 1981. Steve has handled, purchased, and built some of the greatest modern-day collections, although he always considers himself a collector first. He has discovered hundreds of new varieties, previously unknown die states, and odd mint errors. Steve has been elected to eight terms on the Board of Governors, and also filled two partial terms by appointment. He has served as Vice President of the Society since 2004."

Steve had just been elected to another term on the CWTS Board of Governors. He was active in the Civil War Store Card Book revision project from its beginning in 1980. Steve had been in charge of the Hall of Fame medals program since 2003, and became the Society's Verification Officer in 2005.

The Summer 2011 issue of the *Journal* will be dedicated to Steve's memory. Please send any statements that you would like to have included in this issue to the Editor.

Donald Erlenkotter
Editor

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New To Civil War Tokens?

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President's Message

Greetings,

We are only a few months into 2011, and already many exciting things are happening! First, the CWTS Executive Board has appointed two new members of the Board of Governors: Tom Reed, to a two-year term resulting from Fred Ball's death; and Bart Woloson, to a one-year vacancy created by my election as President.

After consulting with the Executive Board, I have appointed a new Auction Manager, Dan Moore, to fill the vacancy caused by Dave Vroom's retirement. Please give Dan your support and send him some consignments for the CWTS auctions, hopefully in time for the summer issue of the Journal. The Auction has been an integral part of the Society, and I hope it will continue to be so for a long time.

Our new store card book is progressing well, and due to the "above and beyond" efforts of our immediate past President, Don Erlenkotter, our membership is on the rise, our records are in ship-shape order, and the Journal has been pushed closer to the digital age. We are also working to improve utilization of our Web site in regard to articles, announcements, and a more user-friendly message board.

The sesquicentennial of the Civil War, which is just now beginning, will be an exciting time for all related hobbyists in general, and for the Civil War Token Society in particular.

I am enthusiastically looking forward to being in the center of all this.

Ernie Latter

New CWTS Life Members

We welcome the two new CWTS Life Members whose names appear below.

LM218 William H. Cowburn, Jr. LM219 Dr. Scott A. Blickensderfer

Frederick S. Ball

(1947 – 2010)

We report with great sadness that our friend, CWTJ publisher, and Board of Governors member-elect Fred Ball passed away from a heart attack on Thursday, November 4. His wife Victoria said that he had been attending the Baltimore Coin Show at the time.

In his biographical statement in the Fall 2010 *Journal*, Fred said that he had purchased his first Civil War token in 1960 at F.W. Woolworth's as a type coin. He became an active CWT collector in 1990. He was an enthusiastic participant in the CWTS, having served as Acting Secretary for several recent Annual General Meetings and as a staffer for the Society's table at the summer ANA meetings. Fred was a dedicated member of the Civil War Store Card Token Book Revision Committee during its present reincarnation. Before becoming publisher in 2010, he had been editor of the *Journal*.

Fred was 63 years old. In addition to Victoria, his wife of 40 years, he leaves daughters Katharine Cottrell and her husband Dan, and Christine Thomas and her husband Bryan; and a brother, Dan Ball.

This issue of the *Civil War Token Journal* is dedicated to Fred's memory. Statements in tribute to him from some of our members follow below.

Donald Erlenkotter

I want the members of the Society to know how much I respected Fred and his inquisitive mind. I admired his commitment to the CWTS, and that was why I appointed him to the position of Editor and to the Store Card Book Revision Committee. Fred put everything into what he took on, and for that he gained my admiration and respect. When I was CWTS President, I asked if he would take notes for our annual meetings, which I chaired at the ANA Conventions, and he accepted immediately. Not only were the minutes perfect, they were in my e-mail upon my return home. The minutes then appeared in the Fall issue of the *Journal*, which kept the

information timely. Last year I nominated Fred to the CWTS Board of Governors, to which he was elected.

The Society has lost a devoted member, Victoria has lost her dear husband, and his children their father. I have lost a friend, one whom I admired and who made me a better person for knowing him.

Alan Bleviss

I was shocked and saddened to hear of Fred's passing. Fred was a dear friend. We first "met" shortly after my book *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati* was released. Fred emailed me concerning some research notes he had about a merchant. I wish that I had them prior to publication. That email sparked a friendship, and we went on to work together on quite a bit of central Ohio research. I counted 133 saved messages in my email folder from Fred. There were probably another 200 deleted over the years.

I had the pleasure of meeting Fred at the 2008 ANA Convention in Baltimore. We talked for hours, and I enjoyed every minute of it. I was looking forward to possibly seeing him again at the ANA Convention in Chicago.

Fred was an enthusiastic researcher, and he was committed to helping the Civil War Token Society in any way he could. Some of the improved listings you will see in the 3rd edition of the Store Card book are directly related to Fred's work. Fred was a valued friend, and I miss him already.

John Ostendorf

In Memoriam

Alfred D. Hoch of Lexington, Mass., CWTS charter member #90, passed away on November 25, 2010 at age 75 after a long illness. Al is best known to CWTS members as the founder of Quarterman Publications, which was the publisher of the second edition of the Fulds' book *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*. He received a lifetime achievement award from the American Numismatic Society for his scholarly contributions to the field of numismatics, and the first George F. Kolbe medal for lifetime achievement from the Numismatic Bibliomania Society.

SHARONVILLE, OHIO: A CIVIL WAR “TALE OF TWO CITIES”



Frederick S. Ball and John Ostendorf

With all due respect to Dickens, the authors of this article believe this is a better story – well, at least to Civil War token collectors. Shortly after the release of my book *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, Fred Ball contacted me and said that reassigning George Metzger (OH165DR) to Sharonville with the catalog number of OH800B would be a mistake.¹ The mistake wasn’t that Metzger did not belong to Sharonville, but rather that Metzger did not belong to the same Sharonville as W. K. McMillin (OH800A). Believe it or not, there were *two* Sharonvilles in Ohio during the Civil War!

Actually, it was not unusual for a city name to be used more than once within a state during the Civil War era. Fred and I found numerous instances where a city name was used several times. For example, according to the 1864 *Ohio State Gazetteer* the name “Centerville” was in use for ten different locations in Ohio!² The name “Sharonville” was used twice in Ohio during the Civil War – in Hamilton and Pike Counties. Metzger issued tokens from Sharonville, *Hamilton County, Ohio*, and McMillin issued tokens from Sharonville, *Pike County, Ohio*. The existence of the two Sharonvilles is easily confirmed through internet searches and also by the 1864 Gazetteer.

Today there is only one Sharonville in Ohio, a town in Hamilton County that is a suburb of Cincinnati. The name of Sharonville, Pike County (about 35 miles north of Portsmouth and about 75 miles south of Columbus) was changed to Omega. It’s not clear when the name was officially changed since the Pike County town went by both names for many years. However, the change appears to have been made official around 1890.

Sharonville, Hamilton County was founded in 1788. It was a stopping point for carriages on the route between Cincinnati and Lebanon, Ohio. Originally named Sharon, it was also known as Sharonville and officially adopted that name in 1876 to avoid confusion with another town with the name of Sharon in eastern Ohio. The Civil War store card from this Sharonville was issued by George Metzger of the Twelve Mile House. It's not clear whether Metzger was the proprietor of this hotel or if he operated a business within the hotel. The Twelve Mile House still stands today, and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. According to a plaque mounted on the building by the Society of Historic Sharonville, it was built in 1842 and is twelve miles from the Ohio River.



Figure 1. Two Mile House in Sharonville, Hamilton County, Ohio

Sharonville, Jackson Township, Pike County was founded in 1825. The name "Sharonville" was used in 1844 court documents, an 1859 map, the aforementioned 1864 gazetteer, on McMillin's storecards, and as late as 1889 in a birth record. However, the name Omega was also in use at least as early as 1858 when the post office at Omega is mentioned in the Chillicothe, Ohio city directory. The 1860 census for Pike County lists William K. McMillin at Sharonville in Jackson Township, with Omega as the post office.³ Omega was used in a birth record in 1894, which would seem to indicate that the city's official name had been changed by then.⁴

William K. McMillin (also spelled McMillan or McMillen) was the sole issuer of Civil War store cards from this Sharonville. McMillin was born at Richmond Dale, Ross County, Ohio on December 7, 1815 to James and Catharine (Keran) McMillin. In the 1850 census for Ross County he is listed at Chillicothe as "Sheriff of County."⁵ He and his family were living in the county jail, and the census describes the crimes for each of the jail's inmates. After two terms as sheriff, he moved to Sharonville in 1852 and began operating a dry goods store. According to an 1859 map of Sharonville, the store was located at the northwest corner of the intersection of High and Canal Streets, a block southeast of Wilson's Run and with the Ohio Canal on the eastern side of Canal Street. He became postmaster for Sharonville around 1870, and was still serving as postmaster and operating his store there in 1884.⁶ He also served as Treasurer of Jackson Township in Pike County for twenty-five years. Mr. McMillin died in 1894 and is buried in Evergreen Union Cemetery, Waverly, Pike County, Ohio.⁷

Since the two Sharonville tokens were struck for merchants in different towns, the Civil War Store Card Book Revision Committee has decided to list the Metzger token as OH790A in the new catalog and keep the McMillin token as OH800A. The city header for each Sharonville will include the county name to help the reader understand why there are separate listings, and how Sharonville can appear twice as a single-merchant town.

NOTES

1. Ostendorf, John, *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, The Civil War Token Society, 2007, pp. 238-239.
2. *The Ohio State Gazetteer, Shippers' Guide, and Classified Business Directory for 1864-65*, Hawes & Redfield, Indianapolis, 1864.
3. *1860 U. S. Federal Census*, Jackson Township, Pike County, OH, p. 397, family #1118.
4. *Pike County Births, 1867-1908*, U.S. Family.net.
5. *1850 U. S. Federal Census*, Chillicothe, Ross County, OH, p. 52, family #807.
6. *History of Lower Scioto Valley, Ohio*, Inter-state Publishing Co., Chicago, 1884, pp. 795, 802.
7. *Find A Grave*, www.findagrave.com.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

John Canfield was the Journal editor, and Chris Mackel was CWTS President. Few of the officers from 1971 are active today. Jack Detwiler presented a pair of very incisive and useful Die-a-grams. In "Back Home in Indiana" [I could have written that!] R. E. Daniel wrote of entering his Indiana CWT collection in a Civil War centennial exhibition. Much of the issue provides short stories of individual merchants, such as "George Worthington & C." by Lloyd Brumley; "Frederich Miller and His Plankroad Brewery" by an undisclosed author; "Charles - C.F.? - Lang of Worcester . . . or was it Lawrence" by John Canfield; and "A. Gleason" by Chester Robinson. Other brief pieces were on die discoveries: "So What's New?" by Fred Reed, III, and "New Die Discovered" by Harvey Herbert. Robert Hailey wrote another of his informative "Auction Notes."

Thirty Years Ago W. Bill Twyman, Jr., considered "Civil War Tokens – Under-Estimated Investment." Will Mumford contributed his first editorial as the new Editor. The anonymous author of "Horatio Speaks" extolled "The Virtues of Token Dealers." Cindy Grellman listed four and half pages of "Specialized Non-numbered Reverse Dies," with dies such as OH 960A "Agent, Pension," and WI 720A "Concert, Hall." A large CWTS auction graced this issue.

Twenty Years Ago Cindy Grellman wrote of her discovery of "Three New Dies!" with comparison pictures for all three. Robert Kraft continued his discussion of the rarity of Wisconsin Civil War tokens in great detail, seven plus pages of serious study. Louis Storino related his adventures in "How I Started Collecting Civil War Tokens." Another extensive CWTS auction is found in this issue.

Ten Years Ago Terry Stahurski wrote a huge treatise, an award-winning story complete with many pictures, on "The Family Stearns," the OH 74A and OH 175O tokens. Think grindstones! "Postage Currency: The New York Store of Waterbury, CT" was presented by Sterling Rachootin. This is a very thorough study of the postage currency tokens and their related paper money. Q. David Bowers shared with CWT members "Some Personal Notes and Observations Concerning Civil War Tokens" – a good read. Also in this issue is a related account by Sterling Rachootin, "I Enjoy Collecting." The title says it all! Bill Fivaz and Sterling Rachootin each added two more short stories in this issue.

If you don't have these early CWTS Journals on hand, why not take advantage of the Member Specials for CWTS Reprint Volumes as described on the inside back cover of this issue?

CONCESSION BEFORE SECESSION



Donald Erlenkotter

Our sesquicentennial recognition of Civil War tokens struck in 1861 begins with patriotic token 260/447, whose obverse gives this year below a scroll that presents the beginning of the preamble to the Constitution. On a well-struck specimen, one can read the words “We the people of the United States of America . . .” written in script on the scroll. The token’s reverse bears the inscription CONCESSION / BEFORE / SECESSION. Neither the engraver of the dies nor the die sinker for this token has been identified.¹

This token is pacifistic in nature, seeking to preserve the Union by concessions that would persuade the Southern states to drop their plans to secede.² Following the election of Abraham Lincoln as President on November 6, 1860, many of the slave states began planning for secession, even though he would not be inaugurated until March 4th of the following year. Some in the North proposed conciliatory measures to induce these states to remain in the Union. Merchants in Northern cities such as Philadelphia, who conducted profitable trade with the Southern states, feared the loss of business that secession would bring. In January 1861 Mayor Fernando Wood of New York City even suggested that his city should follow the Southern states and separate from the state and the United States.

The slogan “Concession before Secession” appears to have originated in the city of Philadelphia. On December 13, 1860 a “magnificent demonstration” was held in that city’s Independence Square to testify to the city’s “devotion to the Federal Union and her resolve to maintain unbroken the great national compact.”³ The Continental Hotel had a banner across the top of its upper story with the slogan in letters of blue:

Concession before Secession.

On a central flag suspended from the hotel was the statement

The Union must and shall be preserved – Jackson

and a flag to the west gave the following from an 1830 speech by Daniel Webster:

**Liberty and Union, now and forever,
one and inseparable.**

The flag on the east provided some words from Henry Clay:

**Compromise is peculiarly appropriate,
between citizens of a republic as between
members of a family; for whatever is conceded
is conceded to our brethren.**

What concessions were proposed? In particular, property rights of slave owners in their slaves as established under the Constitution, including the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 which required return of escaped slaves, should not be violated by non-slave states. The Supreme Court would be the final authority over the meaning of the Constitution in these matters. All denunciations of slavery and slave-owners were to be regarded as “inconsistent with that spirit of brotherhood and kindness which ought to animate all who live under and profess to support the Constitution of the American Union.” Evidently this spirit of brotherhood and kindness and the aspiration for liberty were not extended here to those who were enslaved.

The reason for depicting the Constitution on this token’s obverse clearly was to establish what was to be preserved, including that document’s provisions which protected the institution of slavery. The opportunity for concession ended on April 12, 1861 with the attack on Fort Sumter, which initiated the Civil War.⁴ It appears, then, that this token was struck early in 1861, prior to that date.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*, Fifth Edition, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, pp. 71, 88, 247, 251.
2. O’Brien, Bob, “The Pacifist Dies Among Civil War Tokens,” *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 13, No. 3 (Fall 1979), pp. 74-77, 80.
3. “The Great Meeting, A Day for the Union: Philadelphia Maintains the Compromises of the Constitution.” *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Philadelphia, PA, December 14, 1860; “Philadelphia and the Union,” *The New York Herald*, December 14, 1860, p. 8.
4. Goodwin, Doris Kearns, *Team of Rivals*, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2005, pp. 293-298, 305-308, 323-346.

The Value of Rarity Numbers — Part 2

William Luitje

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In Part 1 of this article we introduced the idea of testing the validity of the R numbers assigned to Civil War tokens by using market prices as shown in Kanzinger¹ as a check. We also found that a simple analysis was not sufficient. In this part we will explore a statistical approach to analyzing the price-rarity relationship.

Plotting Prices

The first thing to do when analyzing data is to get an idea of what the data look like, so I sorted the data based on price and plotted the data points. The result is shown in Figure 2.

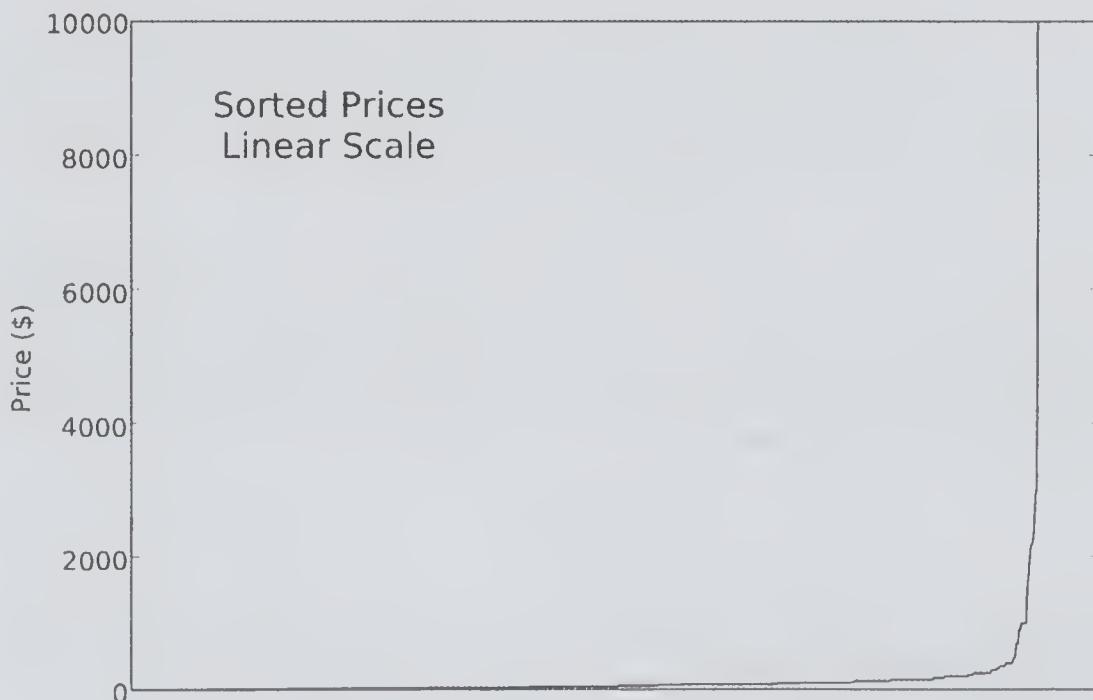


Figure 2

In this and the next few plots, the X axis has no specific meaning since I am just plotting one price after another. Rarity does not enter into the graph at all. The curve in Figure 2 resembles an exponential distribution, but the high prices dominate the graph. It's difficult to see what is happening for most prices, so let's plot the same data with a logarithmic y axis. Figure 3 shows the result, and it is now possible to see some detail.

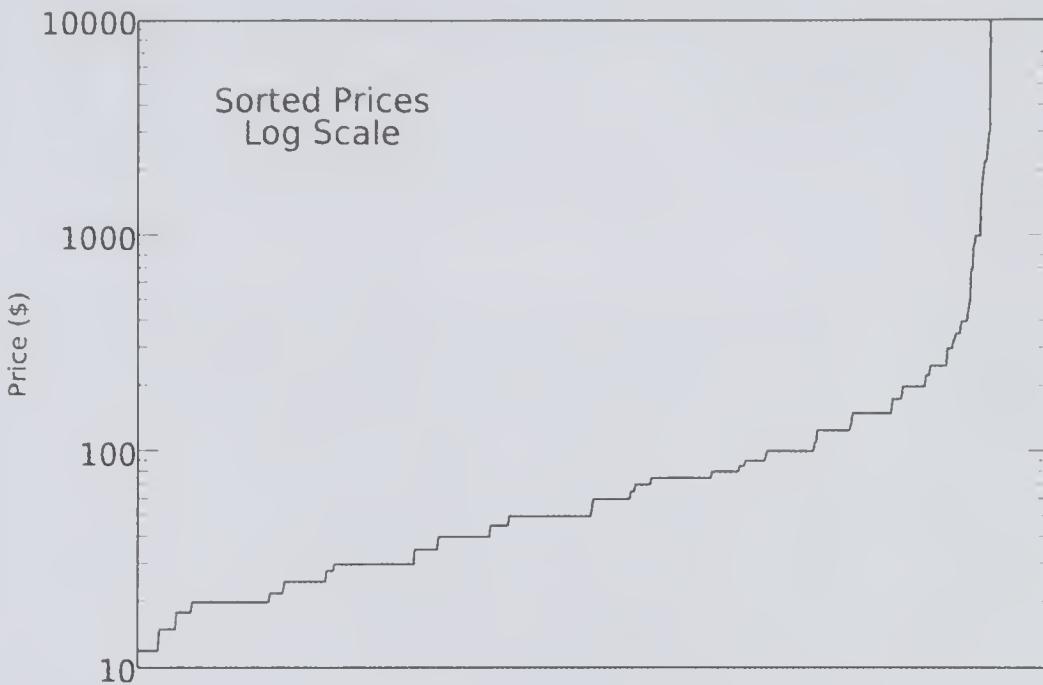


Figure 3

A plateau in the curve occurs when a number of tokens have the same price. We can see distinct plateaus at \$20, \$30, \$50, \$70 and \$100, probably due to psychological factors in setting prices. Our minds prefer certain numbers over others.

If there really is an exponential form to the data, it should plot as a straight line. It does look nearly straight between \$20 and \$130 or so, but with higher prices it grows much faster than exponentially. I will discuss the implications of this later.

Pricing by R Number

Now that we have seen the price curve for the entire population, let's look at the price curve for each R class, as shown in Figure 4. In this figure, beginning from the left I have plotted the prices for R2 tokens and then the prices for R3 tokens, etc., with the result being a kind of saw-tooth pattern where each peak marks the end of an R category. By looking at the plateaus we can determine what the common prices are for each R. For example, \$20 is the most common price for R3, and surprisingly \$30 is the most common price for R9.

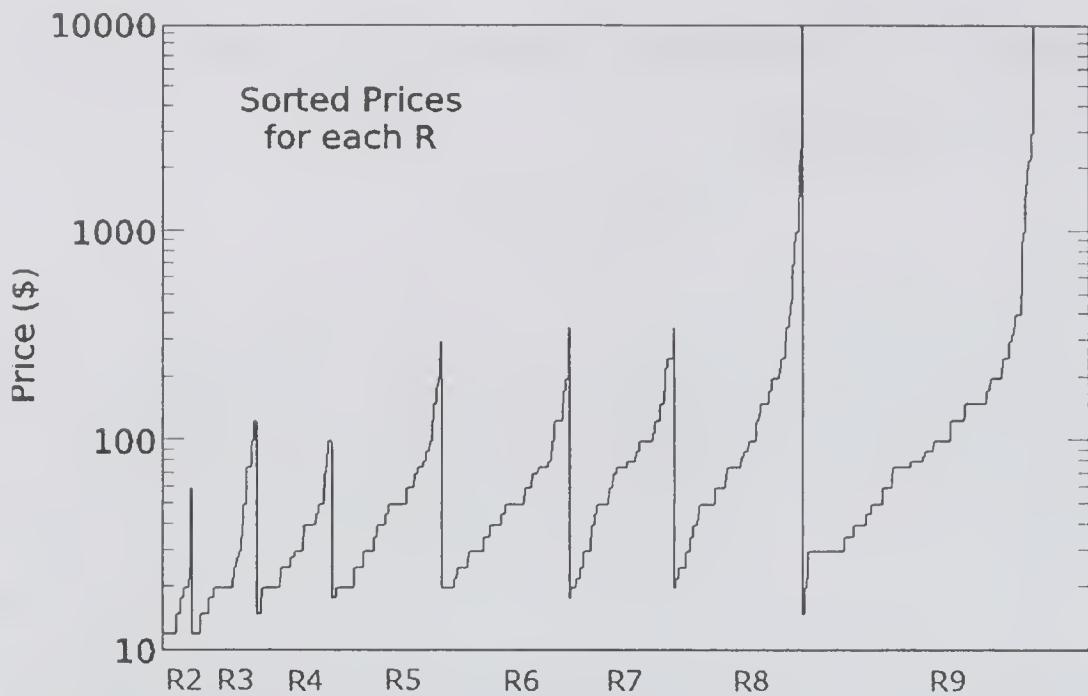


Figure 4

If the R numbers were good predictors of prices, then there would be very little vertical (price) overlap between the different rarity sections. Except for some noise caused by other influences on price, such as city or merchant rarity, the bottom of each section should begin where the top of the last section ended. In fact, it would be hard to detect the different sections and the curve would look almost like Figure 3. Instead, what we see is a very large amount of overlap, not only between adjacent R sections but over all R numbers.

The large price overlap is a strong indicator that there is not a good relationship between R and price. It also means that it would not be possible to fix R numbers by changing a few egregiously erroneous rarities.

Statistical Tests of the Relationship Between R and Price

In looking at Figure 4, one can easily be persuaded that the Rs assigned by the Fulds are largely wrong and hence not easily fixable by making a few changes. But is it possible to make an objective statement about the extent of the problem? Yes, there have been a number of statistical tests developed to measure the amount of correlation between two variables that don't rely on the human eye to make a judgment.

The most commonly used is Pearson Correlation, which is intended for cases where the two variables have a linear relationship.² The Pearson Correlation statistic produces a result called the correlation coefficient, which can range from -1 to +1. A correlation coefficient of +1 means that there is a perfect relationship between the two variables: when one goes up, the other goes up proportionately. A

coefficient of -1 means that the two variables are perfectly anti-correlated: when one goes up the other goes down proportionately. If the coefficient is 0, it means that there is no relationship between the two variables, and when one changes no prediction can be made about the behavior of the other. Squaring the correlation coefficient, provides a measure of how well one variable relates to the other. For example, if the correlation is 0.5, squaring it yields 0.25. This implies that the posited relationship explains 25 per cent of the observed variation.

Since the Pearson Correlation requires a linear relationship between the two variables analyzed, we are led to ask if there is some function that relates price to rarity in a linear relationship? Even though I wrote that the X axis in the pricing figures has no meaning, it seems that price should be a linear function of *something*, since the curve is nearly linear over most of its length. Figure 3 and 4 do contain one artifact that is not relevant to the current discussion, the inclusion of redundant prices. While it was interesting to see the number of R9s priced at \$30, it is irrelevant at this point in the analysis since one data point per price is sufficient. Figure 5 provides the same plot as Figure 3, but with duplicate prices removed. Now we can see an even more evident straight line with significant deviation from linearity only at the very highest prices.

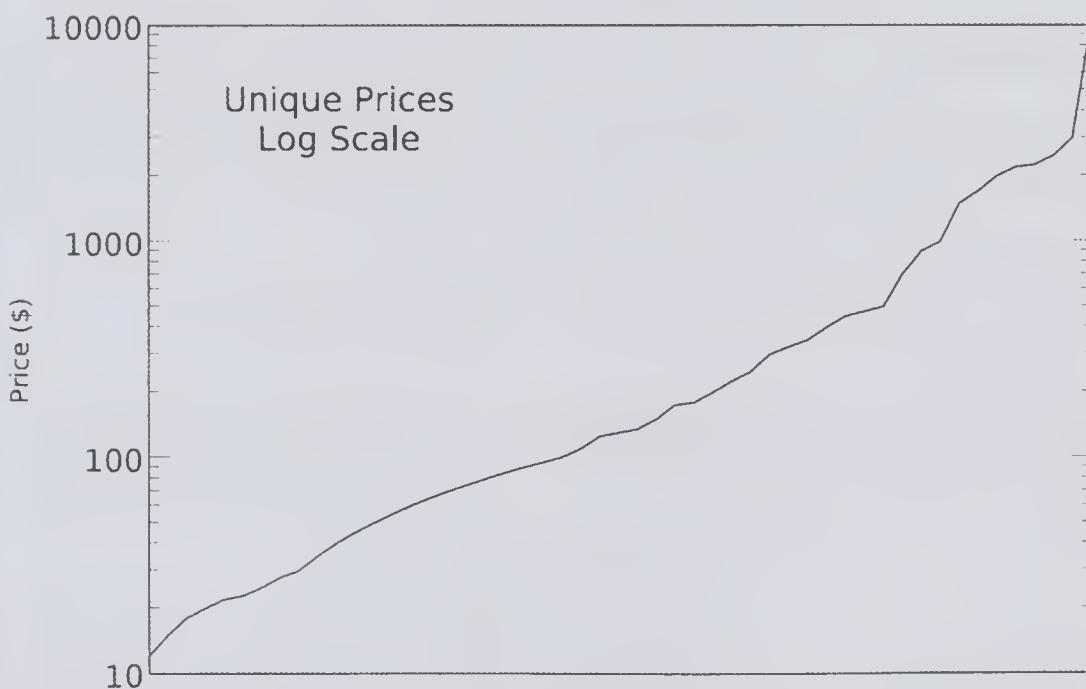


Figure 5

Let's review what we know to see if we can find a meaning for the X axis.

- Price depends on supply and demand.
- Demand consists of popularity in general and popularity of specific subcategories.

- The specific subcategories are assumed to be a small fraction of the population we are studying.
- The price should go up as the population goes down.

It looks like the X axis is somehow related to rarity, but how?

A Numismatic Pricing Model

I did some searching for information on how prices vary with rarity for tokens and coins, but did not find anything. I then expanded my search to include collectibles in general and found two articles, one on the price of collectible stamps³ and the other on butterflies.⁴ In each case the authors found that the price was an exponential function of rarity. This seemed promising since an exponential function would display as a straight line on a semilog graph as in Figures 3 and 5. However, since data on numismatic prices and populations are plentiful I decided to do my own study.

For this study, I used data for Indian Head cents in fine condition for the period from 1864 through 1899.⁵ My reasoning was

- This is the official government issue most closely related to Civil War tokens.
- This was roughly near the period when Civil War tokens were issued.
- This is a liquid market with accurate pricing available.
- The production numbers are reasonably accurate.
- This period avoids pricing effects due to changes in design or composition.
- The “survival rate” of coins produced at different dates during this period should be similar.
- There are 36 data points, which is enough for a study.

Are Indian Head cents an appropriate environment for exploring theories about Civil War tokens? Let's look at the Unique Prices graph for Indian Head cents in Figure 6, which is similar to what we gave in Figure 5 for Civil War tokens. Qualitatively, it looks very much like Figure 5, including a droop at the lowest prices and a spike at the highest price. Thus it seems likely that Indian Head cents of this period are a reasonable proxy for Civil War Tokens in exploring price–rarity relationships.

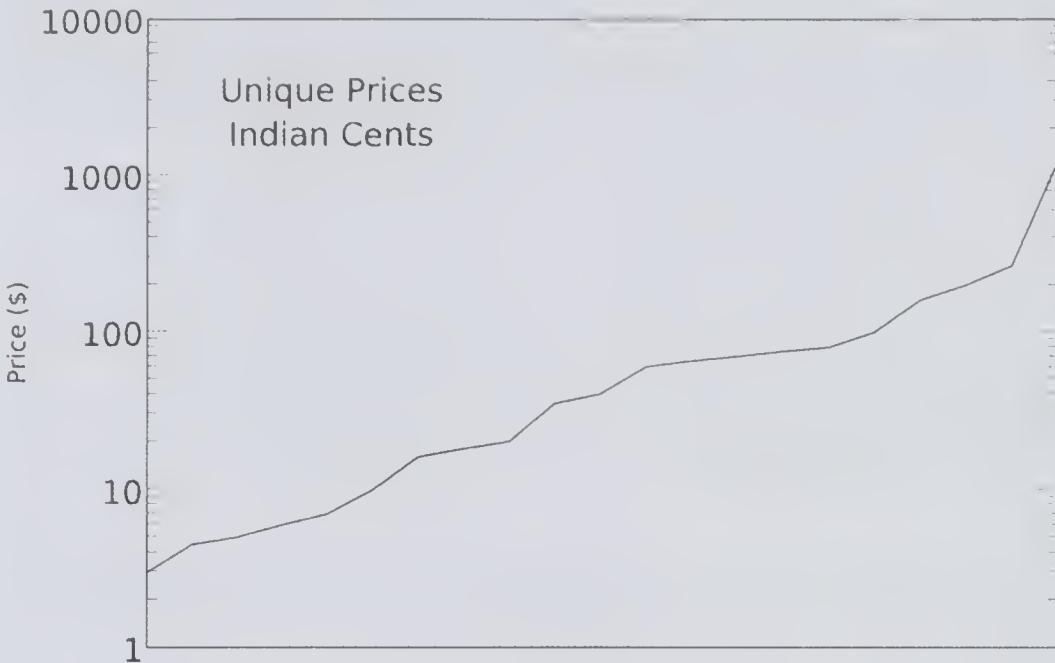


Figure 6

The first relationship I checked was an exponential relationship as suggested by the studies for stamps and butterflies. In order to be independent from absolute population and price figures, I created relative price and rarity numbers. I defined the relative price to be the price of each coin divided by the price of the most common coin:

$$P_{relative} = \frac{P_{coin}}{P_{common}}$$

And I defined relative rarity for each coin as the mintage of the most common coin divided by the mintage of that coin:

$$R_{relative} = \frac{M_{common}}{M_{coin}}$$

Since an exponential relationship was expected, I used the logarithm of price to linearize the function as required for Pearson Correlation. The function I tested was thus

$$\log(P_{relative}) = A \cdot R_{relative}$$

where A is some constant scaling factor that is ignored when calculating the Pearson Correlation. The result was a correlation coefficient of 0.707. The square

of this is 0.499, which means that about 50% of the relative price can be predicted by the relative rarity. While this shows a fairly strong relationship, I was expecting an even better result with such a homogeneous data set, so I tried a number of other functions. Somewhat surprisingly, the function that provided the best fit was a simple relation between relative price and relative rarity as follows:

$$P_{relative} = A \cdot R_{relative}$$

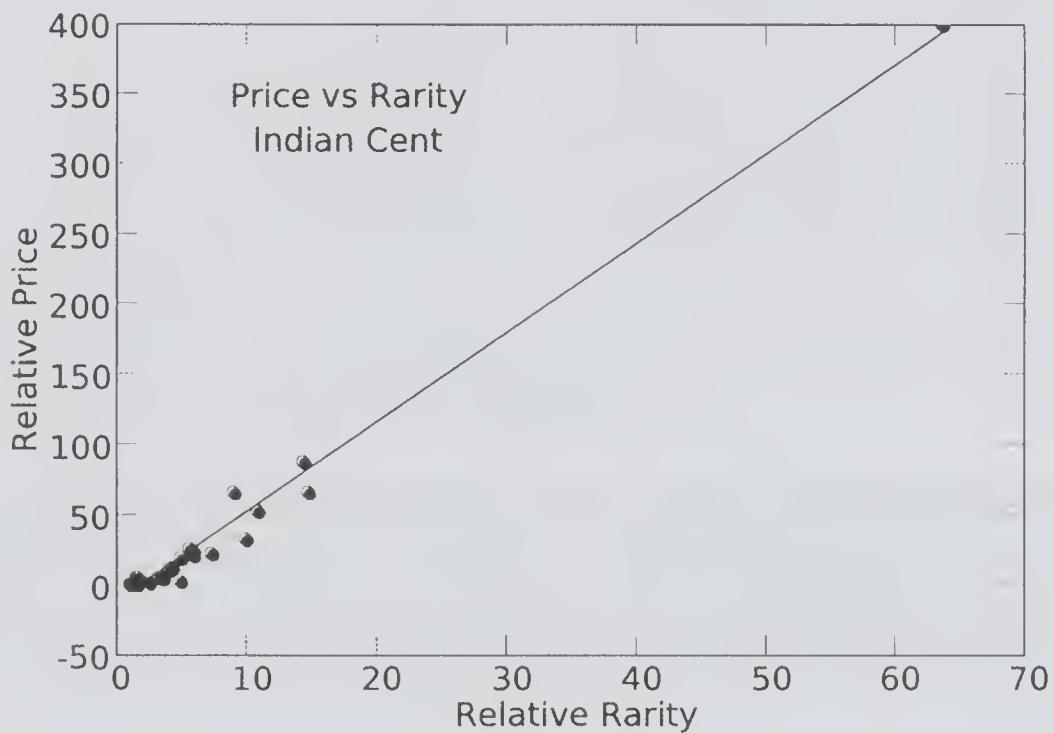


Figure 7

Its correlation coefficient was 0.994, the square of which is 0.988. In other words, this function explains very close to 99% of the relationship between relative price and relative rarity for this subset of Indian Head cents. Figure 7 combines the individual price points with the straight line that represents the best fit and shows what a good fit to the data this is. The 1877 cent is plotted at the very top right.

I also tested this relationship with price and population data for Shield nickels and post-war Seated Liberty dimes from the same era, and found a correlation of about 0.95 in each case. The matches are excellent, even though each of these series has substantially fewer data points. Thus it seems reasonable to use this relationship to test the pricing capability of Fuld R numbers for Civil War tokens.

Part 3 of this article will use this formula to test the relationship between R numbers and prices for Civil War tokens.

NOTES

1. Bryon Kanzinger, *The Civil War Token Collectors Guide*. Valley Forge Coins, Valley Forge, PA, 2001.
2. *Correlation: Association Between Variables*, <http://simon.cs.vt.edu/SoSci/converted/Correlation/activity.html>, accessed 27 June 2008.
3. *Pricing the Perforated Medallions*, http://www.dclcampe.com/magazine.php?language=E&seq_magazine=024, accessed 30 June 2008.
4. *Rarity Value and Species Extinction*, <http://biology.plosjournals.org/perlserv?request=get-document&doi=10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.0040415>, accessed 30 June 2008.
5. Mintage and pricing data for Indian cents in fine condition are from *The Official Blackbook Price Guide to United States Coins 2007*.

Civil War Tokens Among America's Greatest Medals and Tokens?

Part I

Do you have any of "America's Greatest Medals and Tokens" in your CWT collection? The 100 greatest American medals and tokens, along with a list of the second 100 in popularity, have been tabulated by Katherine Jaeger and Q. David Bowers in a recent book. These were selected by a nominating and voting process which included 95 prominent dealers, collectors, and scholars, of whom 24 are CWTS members.

This attractive coffee table-style book includes top-quality color photographs and descriptive material for the 100 greatest. Ranked number one is the 1776 *Libertas Americana* Medal. And yes, CWTs are included. There may be more than you might expect! Watch our next issue for further details.

Reference

Katherine Jaeger and Q. David Bowers, *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens*, Whitman Publishing, Atlanta, 2007.

Token Rarity Update – MI 525C-3a

Donald Erlenkotter

In his paper on token rarities in the last *Journal*, Luitje observed that the MI 525C-3a store card, rated as an R9 by the Fulds, is much more common than the estimated population of 2 to 4 specimens implied by this rarity.¹ In fact, Wierzba has assessed this token as an R5 (76 to 200 specimens known).² Here we present a tabulation of data from 108 CWTS auctions, #10 through #117, which indicates that MI 525C-3a actually appears to be of rarity R2 (2,001 to 5,000 examples known).

Token MI 525C-3a appeared in 42 lots in these auctions, of which eight evidently are relistings. The net total of 34 lots places it well within the range corresponding to an R2 token.³ The brass variety MI 525C-3b, also listed by the Fulds as rarity R9, appeared in three auction lots, and this suggests that its rarity should be R4.

Reproduced below is the excerpt from the Fulds' store card book which reports these rarities.⁴ Since the R9 rarity for MI 525C-3a is sandwiched between two other R9s, perhaps it is a transcription or typographical error.

525C-1a	WM JACKSON/X/*CLUSIVE*/ TRADE-IN/GROCERIES. (Two dots under M of WM)	JACKSON HALL/BLOCK/ JACKSON, /MICH.	C	PL	R3
525C-2a	Same	JACKSON HALL/JACKSON/ MICH. 1863/*	C	PL	R3
525C-2b	Same	Same	BR	PL	R9
525C-3a	WM JACKSON,/X/*CLUSIVE*/ TRADE-IN/GROCERIES.	Same	C	PL	R9
525C-3b	Same	Same	BR	PL	R9

NOTES

1. William Luitje, "The Value of Rarity Numbers – Part 1," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Winter 2010), pp. 11-15.
2. Dennis Wierzba, "Overrated Michigan Store Cards," *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 14, No. 4 (Winter 1980), p. 86.
3. Donald Erlenkotter, "Revising Rarities for Civil War Tokens Based on CWTS Auction Data," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Winter 2010), p. 19.
4. George and Melvin Fuld, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, p. 187.

SAMUEL H. SCRIPTURE (NY 630BP) OF NEW YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN



Donald Erlenkotter

Of the various hard rubber cards produced during the Civil War, George Fuld maintains that only those issued by three merchants actually circulated as emergency money.¹ One of these merchants, Samuel H. Scripture of New York City, is listed by the Fulds in their store card catalog under NY 630BP.² Scripture issued two varieties, both with the obverse inscription REDEEMABLE / S. H. SCRIPTURE / IN CURRENCY and the reverse inscription GOOD FOR / * 4 * / CENTS. The value of four cents for his tokens is unusual.

Fuld reports just one record for Scripture, in the New York City directory of 1871 where he is called a dealer in cigars and soda water. The catalog listing for his tokens is followed by a note stating that “1863 NYC directories indicate that this may be a Brooklyn card.” Given this uncertainty about the where and when of his location, more information about Scripture’s life and activities is desirable.

Samuel Harry Scripture was born at Stoddard, New Hampshire on 28 August 1839, the son of Gilman and Azuba (Stevens) Scripture.³ He became a Mason in Brooklyn, and this connection provides the following description of his life.⁴

Bro. Scripture is a native of Stoddard, N. H., born Aug. 20 [sic], 1839. His father was a prominent mason and had reached the highest point in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His grandfather was a distinguished patriot who fought in the War of 1812. Bro. Scripture received a good academic education and commenced his business career in Boston. He came to New York in 1861, and for some years was engaged in the soda water business. For several years past he has been caterer for the students at Columbia College, New York. He has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1861, and has lived on one block for the past twenty-five years. He has been for some years a prominent member of the Young Men’s Republican Club, and took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1884, and again in 1888.

In the 1860 census, Samuel H. Scripture appears twice. The first listing, on 2 June 1860, shows him as a scholar in Nashua, NH living with his father Gilman, a soda manufacturer, and his stepmother. He is listed again on 11 July 1860 in Boston, MA as S. Scripture, a soda water maker.⁵

S. H. Scripture had become established as a retail liquor dealer at 56 Liberty Street in New York City by May 1864, when he was assessed for excise taxes on his business. Tax records for 1865 list him as a dealer in liquors and mineral water, and he also is listed at his residence at 96 Hall Street in Brooklyn.⁶ In this year he first appears in city directories for New York City and Brooklyn, for which information had been gathered in the previous year. Listings for his business in New York City under various descriptions continue through 1876, with the one for 1867 providing the following detail:

SCRIPTURE, SAMUEL H. Ice cream, soda fountains, genuine Saratoga, Empire, Kissengen & other mineral waters on draught & in bottles, & soda water in fountains, 56 Liberty, h 102 Hall, B'klyn

In 1865 Scripture received a bronze medal at the American Institute Fair as the agent for a soda water fountain cooler, ice cutter, and syrup holder by G. D. Dows of Boston.⁷ A silver medal in this category was awarded to John Matthews, who issued Civil War store cards that are now listed as NY 630AV.⁸

On 7 January 1863 S. H. Scripture was married to Sarah Copeland Healy, the daughter of Langdon and Josephine (Richards) Healy.⁹ His father-in-law became a partner in the business, which is listed in New York directories from 1868 through 1874 as Healy & Scripture. In 1873 the address of the business was changed to 34 Liberty Street, and the following year William Robins joined with Scripture in an additional partnership that sold ale. In 1876 the sole partnership there was with Andrew J. Clark, selling soda under the name Scripture & Clark. Clark continued the business by himself in 1877.

Scripture does not appear in the New York City directories from 1877 through 1881. During this period the Brooklyn directories describe him variously as a travel agent, a clerk, a salesman, or a cashier. In the 1880 census for Brooklyn, he is listed as a cashier in a fruit establishment.¹⁰

In 1882 Scripture reappears as the proprietor of an eating house and a cigar store in New York City. Next he was at 42 Hudson Street for three years, where he had a ginger business. About this time he became the caterer for the students at Columbia College (see Fig. 1).¹¹ Newspaper notices from this period reveal that he spent the summers as the manager of various resort hotels at Dennis Beach, Cape Cod; Lyme, Connecticut; Hunter, New York (in the Catskill Mountains); and Brentwood, Long Island. By 1893 he was in partnership with Stanley H. Wetmore in a hotel in New York City. Scripture's last business venture, from 1894 on, was an eating house at 3 Beekman Place in New York City with W. VanNorden Rosedale as his partner.

S. H. SCRIPTURE,
Caterer for Columbia College.

Estimates furnished for Public or Private Lunches,
Class Dinners, Etc.

Address, S. H. SCRIPTURE,

CARE COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

NEW YORK.

Figure 1. Notice for S. H. Scripture, Caterer for Columbia College, 1886

Samuel H. Scripture died in his home at 180 St. James Place in Brooklyn on 13 January 1897 from tuberculosis. His widow, Sarah, survived him by three years, and died there on 10 February 1900.¹²

The Scripture NY 630BP tokens are undated, but the evidence is convincing that they were produced and used during the Civil War. Scripture was well established in business in New York City by early 1864. Since the tokens do not provide a business identification or address, they weren't intended as advertising. The reverse inscription clearly establishes them as substitutes for money, and there was no need for tokens with such a purpose after 1864.

A New Reverse Die for NY 630BP

During the research for this paper, a new reverse die was discovered for the Scripture NY 630BP tokens. The token with this die appeared as Lot 1126 in the Coin Galleries auction of July 2005, and is shown below.



The token was misidentified in the auction catalog as NY 630BP-1h, but this obverse die corresponds to NY 630BP-2h, the token shown under the title for this paper. The identification key distinguishing the reverse die here from that for NY

630BP-2h is the relative placement of the inscription GOOD FOR and the numeral 4. Draw a straight line connecting the lowest point on the G of GOOD to the lowest point on the R of FOR. On the NY 630BP-2h reverse, this line cuts through the top of the 4. On the new die, the line passes just above the 4. Also, the stars on either side of the new die are aligned more symmetrically in relation to the 4.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Stack's for their permission to use the image of NY 630BP-2h from the catalog for their New York Americana Sale of January 2010, where it appeared as Lot 5175 from the Alan Bleviss Collection, and for their permission to use the image of Lot 1126 from the on-line catalog for the Coin Galleries July 2005 Auction.

Notes

1. Fuld, George, "The Case for Hard Rubber Civil War Cents," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 3 (Fall 2010), pp. 6-8.
2. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, p. 272.
3. *FamilySearch International Genealogical Index v5.0*, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, UT.
4. Whittemore, Henry, *Free Masonry in North America*, Artotype Printing and Publishing Co., New York, 1889, pp. 456, 462.
5. 1860 U. S. Federal Census, Ward 1, Nashua, Hillsborough County, NH, p. 16, family #138; Ward 5, Boston, Suffolk County, MA, p. 465, family #661.
6. Ancestry.com, *U. S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918*, NARA Series M603, Rolls 49, 213, 215.
7. "Complete Record of Prizes at the American Institute Fair," *New York Times*, 23 October 1865, p. 8.
8. Jones, Bill, "John Matthews: The Father of the American Soft Drink Industry," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (Fall 1993), pp. 27-29.
9. "Twenty-Five Years of Married Life," *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 15 January 1888, p. 15.
10. 1880 U. S. Federal Census, Brooklyn, Kings County, NY, Enumeration district 58, family #214.
11. *The School of Mines Quarterly, Vol. VII*, Columbia College, NY, 1886, p. 21.
12. Department of Health of the City of Brooklyn, Certificate of Death No. 675, 1897, age at death 57 years, 4 months, 16 days; Certificate of Death No. 2650, 1900, age at death 60 years, 5 months, 4 days.

A New Reverse Die for NY 630L

Alan M. Chetson, Jr.

In 2004 I purchased a token on eBay that had been identified in 1998 by Dr. Larkin Wilson, the CWTS Verification Officer, as store card NY 630L-3a (Broas Bros.) struck over patriotic token 299/350. The listing by Dr. Wilson, which appears in his report in the Fall 1999 issue of the *CWTJ*, p. 39, reads as follows:

NY 630L-3ao; NY630L-3 over Fuld 299-350 (obverse over 350), copper.

Along with the token, I received his original certification letter #2023.

This overstrike token, with patriotic dies 350 and 299, is displayed below:



Broas Bros.
630L-2ao or 6ao
Struck over a 299/350
Die Sinker - Charles D. Horts



Die #350



Die #299

As I studied this token, I was puzzled by one thing. According to p. 243 of the second edition of the Fuld store card book, NY 630L-3 was struck with reverse die 1121 (with die break), whereas NY 630L-2 is from the same reverse die but *without* the die break. The book's illustration shows only the 1121 variety *with* the die break, which extends downward and to the left from the eye on the central head

device to the U of UNITED at 7 o'clock. There is no evidence of this die break on my token, which suggested that its listing should be NY 630L-2ao.

Further study led to the discovery that the reverse dies for my token and NY 630L-2 or -3 are in fact different dies, as shown in the illustration below:



Broas Bros.
NY630L-2 or -6 ?

Die Sinker - Charles D. Horter



Die #1121



Die #48

The reverse die for this token has no die break, unlike that for die 1121 which was the one employed for NY 630L-3. The details for the cap, hair and front head curl, and point for the bust are also different from NY 630L-3. Although the legend and date for this variety are difficult to make out, probably due to die resurfacing and polishing, this appears to be patriotic die 48 rather than reverse die 1121.

This evidence was shown to Steve Tanenbaum at the 2010 Boston ANA. He verified it, and updated and signed the original Dr. Wilson letter #2023. The CWTS Store Card Book Revision Committee added patriotic die 48 as the new store card reverse die 1121A. The Broas Brothers token with this reverse die has been designated as a new variety, NY 630L-6a, and my overstrike token is now NY 630L-6ao1. Thus far I have not found an example of NY 630L-2 with the unbroken die 1121. I believe that the tokens previously identified as this variety actually were misidentified examples of the newly listed NY 630L-6.

Please send comments to UniqueDesigns4@gmail.com or call me at 978-681-5987.

Store Card Book Update

John Ostendorf

Hard work continues on the long-awaited 3rd edition of the store card book. Instead of listing changes for individual tokens as have been reported in the last several updates, I decided to take a broader approach in this report. (Besides, I've reported about all the changes by now.)

Probably the most noticeable innovation will be that the plate photos will all be in color. I've seen a number of the photos, and they are beautiful!

Obvious changes as announced in the last five or so updates are additions and corrections to listings. Many researchers have contributed to our knowledge of Civil War store cards and their issuers since the 2nd edition was published in 1985. Additionally, the internet age has made research far easier than it was in the 1970s. This increased knowledge base will be reflected in the 3rd edition.

The ANS supplement now will be fully incorporated into the main text. Two new sections will be incorporated at the rear of the book – possible Civil War Store Cards and a “Do Not List” section. The possible Civil War Store Card section will consist of tokens that may have been issued during the Civil War (the merchant was in business during the war as well as before and/or after the war), but further research is needed to confirm dates for the tokens. Each merchant will have a brief notation explaining what is known about the issuer, such as dates during which the business operated. Hopefully, future researchers will be able to take this information and improve our knowledge base.

Another new section will address tokens that were considered as possible Civil War store cards but rejected as non-contemporary. Many of these are tokens that someone at some time claimed were Civil War store cards, but research proves they were not. Again, a brief explanation will be provided for each.

Tokens that were in the 2nd edition will not move to either of these two new sections. Much deference was given to the Fulds in this update. Tokens were only moved if there was proof that they were in the wrong location or non-contemporary. In such cases, the token is moved to the location where it properly belongs, to the Location Unknown section, or the Non-Contemporary section. No token currently in the 2nd edition is entirely removed from the 3rd edition.

The preface will be enhanced, and we have worked with George Fuld to improve it. We will include modified “die-a-grams” and also Renner’s list of store cards using the same reverse dies. Listings and descriptions of stock dies are being improved.

This has been hard work. We have been engaged in it for 2½ years now, and the final form is really starting to take shape. We are getting token pictures done as quickly as possible, and Steve Hayden and Steve Tanenbaum are working on rarity revisions. I would like for us to have a book ready at the ANA convention in Chicago this summer. This is an aggressive goal, so please don't hold me to it. However, we are getting there. This book is going to be produced, and I think you will be pleased with it.

Thanks for the comments I received from several members after the last update. If you find any errors in what has been reported or have any questions, concerns, or comments, please contact one of the committee members (Alan Bleviss, Larry Dziubek, Ernie Latter, Bill Luitje, Steve Tanenbaum, or myself). This is *your* book and we want it to be as correct as possible. Also, it may be 35 years before someone else takes up this project again, and we really want to get it right! My email is johnoste@aircanopy.net.

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Note: The editor has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

CWTS Auction News

Report on Auction #151

This offering of 214 lots attracted 30 bidders, who submitted 622 bids. The bidder success rate was 86%. Gross sales were a bit over \$5,200.00. The Society should net approximately \$520.00 less expenses. In the popularity derby, win, place, and show were as follows. Lot #97 (MI 45A-1a) attracted the most bids with 9. Lots #102 (MI 200B-1a), #191 (118/419), and #193 (127/248) were tied for second with 8 bids each, and lot #92 (MI 35A-2a) came in third with 7 bids.

Respectfully submitted,
David W. Vroom
CWTS Auction Manager

Appointment of New CWTS Auction Manager

Our Auction Manager, David Vroom, has retired after Auction #151 following ten years of dedicated and exemplary service to the Society. We all thank him for his outstanding contributions in this position.

Dan Moore has accepted the appointment as our new Auction Manager. We are looking forward to working with him to keep the CWTS auctions active as a service to our members. These auctions have appeared in the *Journal* beginning with Auction #10 in the Summer 1973 issue. There is no auction included in this issue since material is being solicited for the next auction (see below).

THE CUPBOARD IS BARE!

**Notice: The Auction Manager urgently
needs tokens for the next auction.
As always, a low 10% selling fee applies.**

Contact:
Dan Moore
P. O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161-0125
email: working.man@usa.net

THE GENERAL STORE

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

+++++
HELP! IS THERE A “CWT 47/332a”: Without a die crack? I need one for a “Die Crack Progression Set” Any condition. Tom Padula, 708-305-2178. Please call if you have one for sale or not.

+++++
PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com.

+++++
JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available.
northeelight@charter.net

+++++
FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connell Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St. Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

+++++
TRADE MY VF 132/149a Lincoln/Johnson CWT. Will consider any patriotic or store card trade. Thank you. Vincent Contessa 865-690-9429 or yovinny@netzero.net. Can email scan.

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: Any and all store cards of Toledo, OH, patriotic: unlisted and delisted, as well as affordable R-7s through R-9s. Contact: Scott Hopkins, 6539 Bayshore Rd, Oregon, OH 43616 or hopkism@bgnet.bgsu.edu

+++++
WANTED: WI 120B and WI 120Ds. Please send price and condition to D. A. Weiner, 1524 Weiner Rd., Columbus, WI 53925.

+++++
CWTS MEMBER DESIRES TO PURCHASE: 2/270a or 2/270b in NGC slab grade MS64 or MS65 at fair market value. Please provide images and all particulars to: alstrohen@aol.com.

UNLISTED CW STORE CARDS, RARE STORE CARDS INCLUDING AN R10 MI525C-4a:

I have these and more common store cards and patriotics for sale at my web store. Pictures and prices are available at <http://ewts.cerater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com

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Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Jud Petric, CWTS Book Manager, P.O. Box 22, Belfast, ME 04915-0022**, email exonumist@aol.com. You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

"Buy the book before the token!"

The CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL

Summer 2011

Volume 45

Number 2

STEPHEN L. TANENBAUM



1948 - 2011

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Four positions on the CWTS Board of Governors are up for election this year. As the Society's Election Commissioner, I am asking for nominations to fill these positions for the two-year term beginning on January 1, 2012. These positions are now held by Mark Jervis, Bill Luitje, Daniel Sheffer, and Bart Woloson, who may be renominated.

Please send nominations to me no later than JUNE 30th. I will accept nominations by phone, regular mail, or email.

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CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Note: The editor has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. The society is strictly a non-profit organization. *The Journal* is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Single copy price is \$3.50. Membership in CWTS is \$15 per year, payable in advance and includes a subscription to *The Journal*.

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Stephen L. Tanenbaum (1948 – 2011)

We report with great sadness that CWTS Board of Governors member and former Vice President Steve Tanenbaum was tragically killed on February 11. He was run down in Brooklyn by a stolen automobile driven by Maksim Gelman, who was fleeing after stabbing three people to death. Steve was 62 years old.

Steve was educated at Cornell University, where he received a B.S. degree in 1970 and an M.S. degree in 1972, both in industrial engineering. After earning an M.S. in industrial management in 1973 from the Sloan School at MIT, he joined Xerox as a financial analyst.

Steve began his CWT collecting journey in 1972, and became a full-time dealer for tokens in 1981. He joined the CWTS in 1973, and was enrolled as Life Member #25 of the Society in 1975. He was elected to nine terms on the Board of Governors, and served as Vice President of the Society from 2004 through 2010. He also served two partial terms on the Board of Governors by appointment, and at the time of his death had been the Society's Verification Officer since 2005.

In 2004 Steve was inducted into the CWTS Hall of Fame. His entry on the Hall of Fame section of our Web page states that "Steve Tanenbaum is considered by many to be the most knowledgeable active person in the field of Civil War tokens. He has been relied upon for many decades as a consultant, editor, and contributor to numerous CWT works. . . . Steve has handled, purchased, and built some of the greatest modern-day collections, although he always considers himself a collector first. He has discovered hundreds of new varieties, previously unknown die states, and odd mint errors."

Memorial statements about Steve from some of our members follow. A tribute to Steve appeared in the March 7, 2011 issue of *Coin World*, and we are indebted to that publication for the picture of Steve and the statement by Dave Bowers. A memorial to Steve has been established online by his family at <http://stevetanenbaum.com>.

Donald Erlenkotter

The recent passing of my long-time friend Steve Tanenbaum came as a great shock to me and all of his friends. He exemplified everything that is good in professional numismatics and, for that matter, in humanity in general.

Steve was a giver and was always willing to share his knowledge at length. We spoke for many hours about obscure engravers, rare tokens, American history, and more. At shows, he always had the time to chat with visitors, whether or not they were potential customers. He epitomized what a professional numismatist should be: honest, cheerful, knowledgeable, and of unquestioned integrity - a wonderful human being. It was an honor and privilege to have known him.

Q. David Bowers

It is with profound sorrow that I write these words about the passing of my good friend Steve Tanenbaum. Steve was, of course, a great student of the token and medal field as well as numismatics in general. He typified those rare individuals you can usually find only at major coin shows who have dedicated their lives to this business and the study of what interests us. One could say that since Steve shared his vast knowledge openly that he was among the very best in that regard. I will miss most of all just talking to him about the coin business in general. He was well versed in the history and lore of American coin dealing and always had a good story to tell. He was acquainted on a personal basis with a large number of the most important dealers and collectors, past and present, on the American scene. We could literally go back and forth in conversation for hours, and he was always interesting, informed, and informative.

Many reading this know me and know that I operate the Patrick Mint. What you undoubtedly don't know is how important Steve was to the series of large size, 27mm tokens I began to produce some ten years ago. Steve loved what I produced and was instrumental in the production of the Civil War Token Hall of Fame series as well as several gold medal emissions. He had a standing order with me, paid in advance, to make 500 store cards with his name on the back using any new obverse die I added to my series. Many of these obverses were made because of his input. Steve once made me roar with laughter when he expressed his concern that when he dropped the next shipment of Patrick Mint tokens on the floor of his apartment it might collapse the building he was in! And this from a man educated in structural engineering. If one includes the Civil War Hall of

Fame tokens, Steve had to have nearly 60,000 Patrick Mint tokens in his apartment. That approaches 10% of all that have been produced!

I always found Steve to be very warm on a personal level, very trustworthy, and willing to share his knowledge openly about any of the many fields he knew in depth. Like most of us, Steve was not of an imposing personal presence. That and his soft-spoken, thoughtful demeanor belies the fact that American numismatics has, in many ways, lost a giant. I find myself recalling the expression “for whom the bell tolls” and I know that it indeed tolls for us. I for one will sorely miss Steve Tanenbaum.

Jesse Patrick

Steve Tanenbaum was the “go to guy” not just for Civil War tokens, but for almost every other aspect of exonumia. His knowledge was encyclopedic, and he was always willing to share it with you. Chances were that he would eventually locate an example of a rare piece you wanted, provided that it was a little more common than “unique.”

Steve was also the “go to guy” if you were looking to sell your collection. His knowledge of the exonumia market was nearly flawless, and his contacts with potential customers were extensive. Steve offered the perfect alternative to auctioning your collection. Beyond his professional capabilities, he was a warm and honest person who was always ready to share a story or just shoot the breeze.

During our last conversation at the Winter FUN show in January, Steve and I noticed that a veteran dealer who came up to his booth was not getting around very well. “We are all not getting any younger,” Steve commented after the dealer left. How ironic and sad that Steve was taken from us prematurely in such a shocking and tragic way. He had so much to offer to our hobby, and he will be sorely missed.

Bill Jones

The shocking, untimely, senseless death of Steve Tanenbaum brings to mind so many fond memories that I don’t know where to begin, except at the beginning. I was collecting antebellum merchant tokens (1845-1860) when I stopped at the Rossa & Tanenbaum booth sometime about 1983 at a local coin show to see what they had available. Steve waited on me and had only to start a brief conversation on the subject of my interest for me

to realize that he was someone special and worth knowing. He commented that my collecting choice was a good one because it was of less interest to collectors than the periods before and after, and there were many high grade tokens available at modest cost. Then he added: "You know, of course, that many of these tokens were made for the collector market and were never really circulated by the merchants. They are of the period, just not business strikes." I soon confessed that I was interested in starting a mail order business selling tokens to collectors. "Oh, on the sale side, I recommend Civil War tokens because there is a large collector base and they still haven't reached anywhere near their true value. If you like, I'll help you get started." I took Steve up on his offer, and Charlotte and I started C&D Gale in 1984. Steve would send us regular "care packages," as he called them, at enough under market value to let us make a fair profit using resale by catalogs. He consigned to our mail bid auctions and seemed to take a sincere interest in having us be successful. I know for a fact that Steve has helped others get started in the exonumia business. But why help your soon-to-be competition get started? Steve would answer: "I like to sell to dealers. They say yes or no quickly on items offered, and pay promptly." I suppose that was part of it, but more likely he just wanted to see the hobby grow.

Over the years we had many business transactions with Steve, both buying and selling exonumia, joint ownership of various items, and dozens of phone calls, most of which he initiated, many of which lasted several hours. Steve loved the hobby and helping anyone who needed help. He is missed already.

David Gale

In around 1980, I bought a small lot of large cents which included a Hard Times token, Low 51. I had never seen one before. Since I taught American history for 30 years, I was very familiar with the period. Over the next two years I accumulated about 25 HTTs, one at a time. In 1982 the ANA show was in Boston. As I wandered around from table to table, I suddenly came upon a table which included an entire case of HTTs. The table belonged to Rossa and Tanenbaum. I was dumbstruck. I introduced myself to Steve and began picking out tokens I wanted. I got a little carried away and soon had a large number of tokens. I asked for a price, and Steve quoted me \$1,200. This was a lot of money for a teacher. I had about \$300 with me. I asked if he could hold them, and let me give him my \$300 and send him \$300 a month for three months. He said that would

be fine. As I gave Steve my address and phone number, he put the tokens in a bag and handed them to me and said "Here, take these now." I was shocked. He said, "Listen, this is a small fraternity. If you were a problem, I would know." I drove home with a smile, my tokens, and still in disbelief.

I bought many more tokens over the years from Steve. I have now about 135 different HTTs. To this day, I cannot believe how trusting, caring and helpful Steve was. The collecting fraternity and indeed the world has suffered a tragic loss. Steve, you will be in my prayers.

Dennis Sheehan

I first "met" Steve when he called me out of the blue after he found out I was working on a book about Civil War store cards from Cincinnati. That must have been six or so years ago. He let me have it pretty good and after a two-hour phone call, in which I got about ten words in edgewise, he promised to follow up with written materials. He did, and everything was hand-written as Steve preferred that to using the computer. His notes were fantastic. They saved me a good deal of embarrassment, and I gave him a prominent credit at the beginning of the book.

That phone call started a friendship. We corresponded many times on various token issues. When we were both appointed to the store card revision committee, it gave us the opportunity to talk several times per month. I always enjoyed those conversations. Sometimes we would disagree, but I usually learned something.

I last saw Steve at the ANA convention in Los Angeles in 2009. My wife and family nearly had to drag me away from his table. We were talking tokens, and I was taking in as much as I could from Steve. I didn't want to leave, but I had already stayed well past the time when I was supposed to leave. Like a little kid, I could listen to his stories for hours. It was amazing what he knew from memory. I guess he didn't need computers as a "crutch" like the rest of us. Upon leaving, I shook his hand, never thinking that I would not see him again.

I would give anything to spend a couple more hours talking tokens with Steve. I guess I just assumed I would know Steve for another 20 or 30 years. Steve was a friend, and he made me a better numismatist. He was passionate about Civil War tokens and freely shared his passion and knowledge with everyone. I miss him already.

John Ostendorf

The CWTS Verification Service

For more than 40 years the Civil War Token Society has provided a Verification Service whose purpose is to identify and attribute tokens belonging to, or being offered to, its members that appear to be new varieties of Civil War tokens. Information about such tokens, including those of unlisted issuers, new die varieties or die combinations, unlisted metal types, and overstrikes, is incorporated into future editions of the patriotic and storecard catalogs. Another important part of this activity is to determine specimens that are *not* legitimate Civil War tokens, including those that are altered, counterfeits, or replicas. From 2006 on there has been a fee of \$6 per token for this service.

The Verification Service is headed by an appointed Verification Officer, who issues certificates reporting the findings for the various tokens examined. The Verification Officer has been assisted by a small committee of members, with additional specialized consultants called upon as needed. From 1986 to 2000 annual reports on the activities of the Service were published in our Journal by Dr. Larkin Wilson, who was the Verification Officer during that period. (See Vol. 34, No. 3 (Fall 2000), pp. 27-29, for the last of these reports.)

Following the unfortunate death of our most recent Verification Officer, Steve Tanenbaum, we are now reestablishing the Verification Service. Members with some metallurgical expertise are especially needed. If you're interested in participating in this Service, please contact our Vice President, David Vogan, whose contact information is given on the Journal masthead and email pages.

CWTS Auction Results Needed!

For a study of the listing frequencies for Civil War tokens, I need copies of the CWTS Auction results for auctions #10 through #120. Dale Cade, our long-time CWTS auction manager and Secretary, had a complete set of these results, but I have been unable to track down his records. Results for auctions #121 through #151 were provided by Dale's successor, David Vroom, but I have only a couple for earlier auctions. I would appreciate very much if you would contact me and let me know what results you have, and if they can be copied or scanned. A set of the auction results will be placed in the Society's Archives.

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Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler continued his work with token die varieties, this time focusing on Die-A-Grams for the Indian Princess group. David Gladfelter studied the Indiana Primitives and provided a comprehensive set of die photographs. An extensive article described tokens that would be classified as “non-contemporary” in the new Civil War storecard token book. In 2011 we can look forward to more on this topic in the new, new Civil War storecard token book! And Melvin Fuld described and tabulated the diameter and thickness of many Civil War patriotic tokens.

Thirty Years Ago Dr. Ernest Montgomery reported his assessment of the rarities for “Overrated & Underrated Pennsylvania Store Cards.” Roger Leafgreen attempted to answer some questions in “Speculations About Yankee Robinson” and drew a response from the Editor. Michael Saks was requested to comment on “The Charnleys of Providence.” He did so well in this article that he was able to write a sequel about the Charnley who was a diecutter at Providence and win the first-place Literary Award for the year. LCdr. C. C. Andrews added “More on Die Number 257” along with its connection to some Civil War stamps and patriotic covers. Finally, Michael Renner provided help to topical CWT collectors with his first article on “Specialized Obverse Dies by Subject.”

Twenty Years Ago Everett Cooper gave extensive background information in “Sutler Tokens – A Historical Perspective.” Robert Kraft, a long-time Wisconsin token collector, offered Part III of “One Man’s Opinion of the Rarity of Wisconsin Civil War Store Cards.” Ever wonder what constitutes a Civil War token? Will Mumford defined “The Real Tokens of the Civil War” as encountered at military camp sites. Dale Cade discussed “The CWTS Charter Members” – the first 119 members of our Society and “Our Unsung Benefactors.” Interesting!

Ten Years Ago Bart Woloson expressed his provocative views in “Some Unconventional Thoughts on the Manufacture, Distribution, and Redemption of Store Cards,” another first-place Literary Award winner. Sterling Rachootin presented a “Medical Overview of the Civil War” along with some related tokens. As documented by John Ostendorf, “The KY 370A Tokens are not Civil War Tokens!” In “Blank Reverse Civil War Tokens Revisited,” Dale Cade identified errors in blank die attributions. Paul Cunningham provided a “CWT Storecard Crossword Puzzle.” (Rich Hlavacik was the puzzle contest winner!)

If you haven’t ordered your CWTS Reprint Volumes yet, note that a shortage of Vol. I means that it is now available *only in complete sets of all six volumes*.

John Kirchenschlager (now OH 160Da): Reassigned from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, Ohio

Frederick S. Ball and Donald Erlenkotter

In their seminal work on Civil War store card tokens, the Fulds identified ten merchants at Chillicothe, Ohio who issued tokens during the war.¹ Robert E. Daniel wrote an article for *The Civil War Token Journal* in 1988 that provided background material for these merchants, and this was used in an exhibit on the tokens at the Ross County Historical Society.² Now, 150 years after the war began, it appears that we can add one more merchant to the roster of those issuing Civil War tokens at Chillicothe.



Fig. 1. OH 165CL-1a, now renumbered as OH 160Da-1a.

Among the tokens listed by the Fulds as having been issued at Cincinnati are OH 165CL-1a & b, which have the obverse inscription GOOD FOR/5/CENTS/AT THE/BAR/J. KIRCHENSCHLAGER. John Ostendorf has observed that there is no evidence to justify assigning these Kirchenschlager tokens to Cincinnati, other than that they were struck by William K. Lanphear, a Cincinnati die sinker.³ The reverse die 1295 for these tokens, which depicts a beer mug within a wreath, is one of Lanphear's standard dies that was used for his own tokens OH 165CY-66a & b. But since there is no address, location, or date on the Kirchenschlager token, and not even a full first name for the issuer, its attribution presents a challenge.

Ostendorf noted that the Kirchenschlager tokens have been assigned to Chillicothe by Rulau, who considered them to be post-Civil War in origin. Kirchenschlager, who also issued an aluminum token in the 1890s, is said to have been listed as a saloon owner in city directories for Chillicothe as late as 1905.⁴ However, in her recent guide book Jaeger has classified the copper Kirchenschlager token as a Civil War token and renumbered it OH 160Da-1a. It is the only Civil War token from Chillicothe included in this book.⁵

In our research on Kirchenschlager and his token, we have conducted a search on Ancestry.com of census and other records. This turned up just four men in the United States with the name of J. Kir(s)chenschlager who had been born by 1850. All four were associated with the adjoining counties of Ross and Highland in Ohio. Here we examine each of these as a prospective match for the tokens.

Jacob Kirchenschlager of Highland County and His Sons John and Jacob

Jacob Kirchenschlager, the son of Jacob Kirchenschlager and Elisabetha Griesheimer, was born on 8 January 1816 at Lampertheim, Starkenburg, Hesse-Darmstadt.⁶ He married Charlotte Eberle there on 25 May 1841. On 15 June 1859 Jacob arrived at New York aboard the ship Harvest Queen from Le Havre, France.⁷ Accompanying him were his wife Charlotte; son Johannes, age 16; son Jacob, age 9; and daughter Catharine, age 2. The family was from Hesse in what is now Germany. Unfortunately, they have not been located in the 1860 U.S. census. Jacob appears to have been associated with Madison Township in Highland County, Ohio.

Little is known about Jacob, Sr. He is said to have died in 1865, and this is consistent with the appointment of an administrator for his estate in Highland County on 28 March 1866. No evidence has been found that he had a saloon, or that he issued any tokens.

Jacob's son Johannes ("John") was born at Lampertheim on 3 July 1842. He enlisted in the Union Army on 13 August 1861 at the age of 19, served for four years as a private in Co. H. 27th Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky on 11 July 1865. On 28 June 1865 John married Anna Margaret ("Maggie") Eberle in Ross County. He undoubtedly is the man by this name who is listed in the 1869-70 Chillicothe directory as a brakeman, and who died at Chillicothe on 18 October 1869 at the age of 27 years. During his brief life, there is no indication that he operated a business of any type. John had two children, John and Charles, who appear with their mother Margaret in the family of her parents, John and Margaret Eberle, in the 1870 census for Chillicothe. His widow is listed in the 1876-77 Chillicothe directory. Maggie Kirchenschlager applied for and was granted a Civil War widow's pension in 1890 [file WC297794]; in that year she was listed in the Chillicothe directory as the widow of John. She then moved to Columbus, where she appears in the 1893-94 directory. Anna Margaret outlived her husband by almost 50 years, and died at Dayton, Ohio on 17 July 1919.

Jacob's second son, Jacob, Jr., born at Lampertheim on 20 November 1849, appears with his wife Theresa at Chillicothe in the 1870 census as a day laborer. They had been married in March of that year. In 1880 he and his family were at New Straightsville, Perry County, Ohio, and he was still a laborer. By 1893 he had moved to Columbus, where the directory lists him as a painter. In the 1900 census

for Columbus, which gives his immigration year as 1859, he is described as a baker. Jacob, Jr., died at Columbus on 19 May 1928, and his death certificate gives his occupation as a “retired baker.” Since Jacob, Jr., was not a saloon keeper, there can be no connection between him and the Kirchenschlager tokens.

John Kirchenschlager of Chillicothe, Ross County

The remaining possibility for a connection to these tokens is John Kirchenschlager of Chillicothe. He was born (as “Johannes”) at Lampertheim on 28 April 1833, the son of Sebastian Kirchenschlager and Elisabetha Heiselbetz. In the 1850 census he appears at Chillicothe, age 17, a cooper, as a member of his father Sebastian’s family.⁸ Also recorded in this family were his mother, Catharine, age 34 [*sic*]; and siblings “Solaston” [Sebastian], age 22; Elizabeth, age 16; Catharine, age 11; and Martin, age 8. This family came to the United States from Germany in 1848.⁹

On 31 August 1857 John married Caroline Snyder [Schneider] in Ross County. He is listed in the 1858-59 directory for Chillicothe, still a cooper, but does not appear in the 1860-61 directory and has not been located in the 1860 U.S. census. Although there do not seem to be any city directories for Chillicothe for the 1862 to 1868 period, other evidence establishes that he was a saloon keeper there during the Civil War years. In late 1861 donations were solicited for the soldiers, and John, a saloon operator, is listed in newspaper reports as having donated a bottle of brandy and two bottles of wine. And in 1863, when he registered for the draft, his occupation was given as a saloon keeper.¹⁰

The 1869-70 Chillicothe directory lists John as having a wine and beer saloon. The business is described as “Kirchenschlaeger, John & Co. (J. K. & H. Keim), City Billiard Room and Saloon, s s 2d opp Union Block.” According to one report, John Kirchenschlager & Co. opened the City Saloon, which featured a billiard room, at the southwest corner of Paint and Second Streets in September 1868.¹¹ The 1869-70 directory indicates that he also had a wine and beer saloon on Water between Walnut and High, which may have been his earlier establishment. In the 1870 census, John, whose occupation was “Keeps Saloon,” is described as 37 years of age and born at Hesse Darmstadt. He and his wife Caroline had four children, all born in Ohio. Also living with the family was his mother-in-law, Emily Schneider, and her son William.

There was a close connection between the Kirchenschlagers and Henry Keim, the grocer who issued the Civil War tokens designated as OH 160D-1a. These tokens use reverse die 1171, which is dated 1864, and are among those featured in the Ross County Historical Society exhibit. Keim was John’s brother-in-law, as he had married Catharine Kirchenschlager in Ross County on 19 May 1860. He had a grocery and saloon at the northeast corner of 4th and Hickory, which is said to have been established early in the Civil War. Perhaps Kirchenschlager ran the saloon operation there during the war before establishing his own place. According to the

1870 census, John's mother Elizabeth, age 64, and brother Martin, age 27, occupation "Keeps Saloon," were then living in the Henry Keim household. As indicated above, Keim was a principal in John's company in 1869. In the 1876-77 directory, Kirchenschlager's "Wine and Beer Saloon, Restaurant and Bowling Alley" is listed with "H. Keim & Co." as the owner, and son John, Jr., was then a bartender there. Martin Kirchenschlager was also associated with this business, and the 1880 census shows him as still living with Keim.



Fig. 2. John Kirchenschlager's saloon in Reinhard Wissler's block at the corner of Paint and Water in Chillicothe, about 1876.

The building where John Kirchenschlager's saloon was located in 1875 is shown in Figure 2.¹² Above the door on the right is a sign that states "Meals at all hours. J Kirchenschlager." John probably is the man standing at the left in the doorway, with brother Martin at the right. The young man next to Martin may be John, Jr. In 1875 the Wissler Block, at the southwest corner of Paint and Water Streets, had been remodeled and improved, and the first floor and basement space were rented by John and Martin Kirchenschlager for a restaurant, saloon, beer hall, and bowling alley.¹³ This was said to be the largest place in the city.

John Kirchenschlager and his brother Martin are listed as saloon keepers in the 1880 census for Chillicothe, and John and John, Jr., are listed similarly in the 1900 census. The 1890 Chillicothe directory shows that John and John, Jr. were then partners in the business of Kirchenschlager & Son. John, Sr., died at Chillicothe on 25 December 1902, and the death of John, Jr., followed on 1 August 1907.¹⁴

The evidence is convincing that John, Sr., is the J. Kirchenschlager who is associated with the OH 165CL tokens, and that they were issued in Chillicothe. Ostendorf has presented a strong circumstantial case that they were issued during the war. The reverse die 1295 marks these as having been struck by Lanphear in Cincinnati, and shortly after the war Lanphear left that place for Baltimore. A primary use of this reverse die was for John Henry Niebuhr, OH 165EB-3a, who was at the address given on his token only during the Civil War years. Based on this evidence, the Civil War Store Card Book Revision Committee has changed the listing for the Kirchenschlager tokens to OH 160Da-1a & b.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. 306-308.
2. Daniel, Robert E., "Chillicothe, Ohio C.W. Merchants' Cards," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 3 (Fall 1988), pp. 3-9.
3. Ostendorf, John, *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, The Civil War Token Society, 2007, pp. 185-186.
4. Rulau, Russell, *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens, 1700-1900, Fourrh Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2004, pp. 493, 770, 1052.
5. Jaeger, Katherine, *A Guide Book of United States Tokens and Medals*, Whitman Publishing, Atlanta, GA, 2008, p. 82.
6. Unless otherwise noted, birth, marriage, and death information has been obtained from the FamilySearch.org Web site.
7. Ancestry.com, *New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957*, National Archives Microfilm Roll M237_193 [accessed online].
8. See the 1850 Federal Census, Chillicothe, Ross County, OH, p. 28, family #427, where Sebastian, Sr., is listed as "Boston Kcasenslaglc."
9. The 1900 census records for Sebastian Jr., John, Elizabeth Henn, and Catharine Keim all state that they came to the U.S. in 1848.
10. Communication from Patricia Fife Medert, Archivist, Ross County Historical Society, 29 April 2011.
11. Medert, Patricia Fife, *Second Street, Chillicothe, Ohio: Its Buildings & Its People*, Chillicothe, Ohio, 2005, p. 89.
12. Photograph courtesy of the Ross County Historical Society, Chillicothe, Ohio.
13. Medert, Patricia Fife, *Paint Street, Chillicothe, Ohio: Its Buildings & Its People*, Chillicothe, Ohio, 2004, pp. 31-35.
14. Ross County, Ohio death records.

1861 – “I AM READY”



Donald Erlenkotter

The 1861 patriotic Civil War token 147/228 is another of those with its sesquicentennial this year. The obverse of the token shows a man in a star-spangled tunic and a broad-brimmed hat, with the slogan “I AM / READY” to the sides and the year below. The reverse depicts an all-seeing eye, encircled by rays and enclosed by the inscription “THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.” The engraver and die sinker for this token was John Doubleday Lovett of New York City, whose initial “L” appears on the sleeve at the left.¹

This is often called the “Pilgrim” token, although no explanation has been found to support this name. French has speculated that the stern-faced man on the obverse might be the legendary Gen. John C. Frémont, “The Pathfinder.”² But the man on the token is clean-shaven, and Frémont, the Republican presidential candidate in 1856, was bearded. He is said to have been the first presidential candidate with a beard in the history of the country.

It seems most likely that the token shows an officer in the Wide-Awakes movement of 1860. In a little more than six months, this Republican paramilitary movement, which supported the Lincoln campaign, rose from nothing to a strength of more than 100,000. A Wide-Awakes “soldier” wore a military-style cap and a black shiny oilcloth cape, which was intended to protect his clothing against oil from the torch he carried. Officers carried lanterns instead of torches, and wore appropriately fancier versions of the Wide-Awakes uniform. The primary symbol of the movement was a single all-seeing, unblinking eye. This corresponds reasonably well to the symbol on the token’s reverse, although the representation on the token, with the rays around the eye, is more elaborate and seems to be patterned substantially after the all-seeing eye of Masonic symbolism.³



The 1860 campaign token DeWitt AL 1860-14, shown above, depicts a typical Wide-Awakes soldier, with his cap, cape, and torch, on the right, and an officer, with his brimmed hat, tunic and cape, cane, and lantern, on the left. The slogan “I Am Ready” on patriotic token 147/228 would appear to signal a willingness to fight to preserve the Union. However, in early 1861 the United States Army was far from ready to take on such a mission. Goodheart provides the following summary of the situation:

In the entire country east of the Mississippi, the United States Army numbered fewer than four thousand men – several thousand fewer than the rebel forces at Charleston alone. Only a few hundred men defended such places as New York, St. Louis, Baltimore, the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, and even Washington itself. Most of the national military was stationed in forts along the trails of the Far West and the Pacific coast. In all, the troops totaled just over seventeen thousand enlisted men and officers, many of whom could be expected to defect to the South once hostilities began.⁴

But by the end of April 1861, nearly half a million men, including many of the Wide-Awakes, had pledged to take up arms against the secessionists.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*, Fifth Edition, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, pp. 61, 69, 123, 230, 244, 246; DeWitt, J. Doyle, *A Century of Campaign Buttons*, 1789-1889, 1959, pp. 139, 142, 201.
2. French, Bob, “Civil War Pilgrim,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 41, No. 1 (Spring 2007), pp. 19-20.
3. Grinspan, Jon, “‘Young Men for War’: The Wide Awakes and Lincoln’s 1860 Presidential Campaign,” *The Journal of American History*, Vol. 96, No. 2 (September 2009), pp. 357-378.
4. Goodheart, Adam, *1861: The Civil War Awakening*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2011, pp. 159-161 (see also pp. 47-54, 237-239).

The Value of Rarity Numbers — Part 3

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In Parts 1 and 2 of this article, the idea of testing the accuracy of R numbers in predicting prices was introduced and a framework for such a test was presented.¹ Now we apply the method to the data for Michigan Civil War store card tokens.

The Predictive Capability of R Numbers

In the application, I kept the definition of $P_{relative}$ used for Indian cents, since prices are known. However, in the definition of $R_{relative}$ the definition of the Ms was changed to be the mid-points of the rarity categories since populations are not known and the intention is to test the predictive accuracy of the R ratings. This change not only followed the form of the numismatic pricing model, but also eliminated the effect of the relative size differences in the R population categories. After performing the calculations, I found a Pearson correlation of 0.142. This is a low correlation. If you square 0.142 you get 0.020, meaning that a token's R value accounts for only 2% of the variation in its price. In plain language, a token's R number tells you almost nothing about its price. This is an important finding presented here in the shortest section of a long and technical paper. Allow me to highlight it so that it stands out.

A token's R number tells you almost nothing about its price.

Whether this matters or not is discussed below in the section titled “Do We Need Accurate Rarity Figures?”

Why Aren't the R Numbers More Accurate in Predicting Prices?

After writing about examining 100,000 tokens, as quoted at the beginning of Part 1 of this article, the Fulds went on to say the following:

The rarity scale is based on the assumption that about 1,000,000 Civil War cents are still existent, and even if this is not a good guess (which we believe it is), the ratings will still have the same relative meaning. This is especially true for rarities of R7 or over, which are based on actual surveys of the largest collections still in existence . . .

From this we learn a little about their study. It is obvious that it was not a strictly statistical study, nor could it be. Their sampling wasn't random, and sampling one tenth of the population is not sufficient if you are trying to analyze a set of variables that numbers one hundredth of the population. So, in addition they did surveys of known populations of rare tokens. It is obvious now that there were more tokens surviving than they estimated, and the tokens were more dispersed than they thought. In such conditions it is simply not possible to assign uniformly accurate rarity ratings. Also, while the Fulds looked at many tokens, it could well be that since they were on the East Coast they spent more of their time looking at tokens from the East. Certainly the chapters on Michigan, New York and Wisconsin were written by collaborators and not the Fulds, and other chapters had substantial input from others. If these authors were involved in assigning rarity figures, their knowledge (or lack of it) could have affected the accuracy on a state-by-state basis.

Is It Possible to Assign Accurate R Numbers?

Could we organize a better survey today than the Fulds? It's unlikely. Even with all of the time and energy that the Fulds put into studying CWTs, their extensive collector contacts, and the large quantities of tokens available cheaply at the time, they were not able to produce accurate rarity ratings across the board. It is hard to imagine a larger effort taking place today. Also, because of the Fulds' efforts, CWTs are much more popular now so CWT holdings are much more dispersed. There are many CWT collectors who are not members of the CWTS, so reaching them and persuading them to participate in a survey would be a problem. Further, collectors are unlikely to voluntarily participate in a survey not only because of lack of interest but also because there is a built-in disincentive for anyone to report a token. Reporting a token you own tends to give that token a lower rarity rating and hence may make it less valuable.

Another avenue would be to make use of the population records that some individual dealers and collectors have been keeping for many years. There are problems with this idea also. Such efforts can only track public transactions, such as sales and auctions, and private transactions that the researcher is personally involved in. Also, these population records have only been kept for rarer tokens because of the high work load in maintaining such a survey. It probably would not be feasible to combine the population records of different researchers because it would be difficult to prevent multiple counts of the same token. Even a single individual could have trouble keeping track of multiple records of the same token. E.g., if a collector buys a tracked token at an auction it may be entered into the database. If he sells it to another collector in a private transaction and then the second collector sells it at a public sale, what would prevent that token from being counted twice? From the other side, tokens which have not been sold publicly since tracking began would not be recorded.

Lastly, it might be possible to untangle the secondary price effects of rare versus common cities, etc. by using the statistical techniques of multiple regression or principle components analysis to quantify them. The remaining effect should be strictly due to the actual population. If some population numbers are fairly well known, e.g. from public sale records, then these could be used to calibrate the population rarity effect to yield population estimates.

Do We Need Accurate Rarity Figures?

Not really. The fact is that most people use Rs as an aid in determining a reasonable price to expect when buying or selling a token. The Fulds themselves used rarities as a means of judging value as can be seen by looking at the tables of price versus rarity and composition in the introduction to any of their Civil War token books. Also, their comment above about their population numbers having “the same relative meaning” shows that they were more concerned with relative, rather than absolute, population. Given that a reasonably accurate price guide of CWTs is available, knowing population is mostly an academic exercise. While there is an emotional allure to owning something that no one else, or only a few others, can own, for most people it is surpassed by the satisfaction of owning something expensive.

Further, even if the R numbers were absolutely accurate, by their range definition they are too coarse to be of much help in providing pricing information. Hypothetically, consider a case where we know that one token has a population of exactly 201, which would make it an R4, and another token has a population of exactly 2,000, which would make it an R3. In such a case the R rating would differ by 1 but the population would differ by a factor of 10! This example makes use of a particularly strong irregularity in the rarity ratings, but even a strictly exponential definition would still be too coarse to provide accurate price guidance. On the other side, consider an R3 token with an accurately known population of 2,000 and an R2 token with an accurately known population of 2,001. These tokens should have the same price, although their rarity ratings are different.

A Relative Value Index

If providing pricing information is the goal, why not publish prices? The answer is that prices can change over time due to inflation and shifts in market interest, so publishing raw prices would be misleading in a reference work intended to last for decades. An alternative would be to publish relative pricing information and let collectors apply their own prices based on their reading of the market.

Few collectors are aware that the grading system almost universally used today was originally intended as a combination grading system and relative value index. William Sheldon² created the system in the late 1940s during the work for his

classic book *Early American Cents*.³ Did you ever wonder why there is an EF40, an EF45, and an AU50, but no EF43 or EF48? The answer is that the number represented the price he estimated a typical early large cent in that grade would sell for when compared to a coin in “basal state” or Poor grade. Thus by definition a coin in Poor condition was worth one unit, VF20 was worth 20 times as much, EF40 was worth 40 times as much, etc. As market conditions changed, the actual multiples changed and eventually this function of the system became obsolete. One point to note is that this was a relative value index based on *condition*, not rarity, which is what we’re exploring here.

Using the available information in Kanzinger, a relative value index for CWTs could be as simple as assigning the value of 1 to the cheapest token and assigning higher-priced tokens the value of their price divided by the price of the cheapest token. For example, the cheapest tokens in Kanzinger are \$12 and would be given an index of 1. A \$50 token in Kanzinger would be given an index of 4.2, and a \$10,000 token would be given an index of 833.3.

Since this is a little awkward at high prices, a logarithmic scale could be created so that the cheapest token is represented by one and the most expensive token is represented by 10. This also has an advantage in that it looks and behaves like a Fuld rarity rating, to which people are accustomed. It would be more precise (if represented with a precision of tenths) and, above all, more accurate, while not pretending to be the final authority on price. To make it easy for collectors to convert such index numbers into prices, a table could be published, either to convert the index into an absolute price or into a relative price factor as described in the previous paragraph. To take into account inflation or changing market conditions, a conversion factor or a table incorporating such a factor could be published periodically.

A relative value index does not take into account differences in price due to token condition. Indeed, an examination of Kanzinger shows that there is not a universal progression in price from low grade to high grade. In some cases uncirculated pieces are relatively common and in other cases they are rare, compared to lower grade pieces, and this is reflected in their prices. A relative value index would not attempt to address such issues. It is merely an attempt to replace rarity ratings by providing a trustworthy but basic guide to value.

Caveats and Future Work

Along the way I’ve made some assumptions, and it would be well to review them.

- Pricing in Kanzinger is largely accurate, or at least substantially more accurate than the R ratings.
- Secondary factors affecting price, such as town and merchant rarity and subject, have a small effect relative to the population rarity.

- Michigan is a good proxy for Civil War tokens as a whole.

If further study reveals that these assumptions do not hold, then the analysis would have to be redone.

The last assumption is especially open to question. As noted earlier, the Michigan chapter of the store card book was not written by the Fulds and hence there is a question about who assigned rarity ratings and what information was used to assign them. Michigan has a lot of tokens, but that number is still easily less than one-twelfth of the total varieties of store cards known. It would certainly be a good idea to do the same analysis on at least several other states, or preferably all states, before coming to a hard conclusion. Patriotic token rarity ratings should also be checked at some point.

NOTES

1. William Luitje, "The Value of Rarity Numbers — Part 1," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Winter 2010), pp. 11-15; "The Value of Rarity Numbers — Part 2," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (Spring 2011), pp. 12-16.
2. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Herbert_Sheldon [accessed 27 June 2008]. Sheldon was a well-known, although controversial, psychologist. In addition to his numismatic work, he invented the "somatotype" method of predicting personality based on body characteristics.
3. See <http://www.helium.com/items/965767-a-guide-to-the-sheldon-scale-of-coin-grading> [accessed 27 June 2008] for information on the Sheldon scale of coin grading.

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Numismatic Rarity Scales

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Although we use the Fuld rarity scale for CWTs, there are other scales in use and many of these also designate rarities by an R number. In the table below I'll present a sampler of different scales for comparison with the Fuld scale.

Fuld	R	Sheldon	R	Van Allen	R	Freeman	R	Universal	U
1	10	1-3	8	Several	8	1	20	0	0
2-4	9	4-12	7	Tens	7	2-5	19	1	1
5-10	8	13-30	6	Hundreds	6	6-15	18	2	2
11-20	7	31-75	5	Thousands	5	16-50	17	3-4	3
21-75	6	76-200	4	Tens of thousands	4	51-100	16	5-8	4
76-200	5	201-500	3	Hundred-thousands	3	101-250	15	9-16	5
201-500	4	501-1250	2	Millions	2	251-500	14	17-32	6
501-2000	3	≥1251	1	Tens of millions	1	501-1000	13	33-64	7
2001-5000	2					1001-2000	12	65-125	8
≥5001	1				

- The Sheldon scale was created by Dr. William H. Sheldon¹ for categorizing the rarity of US large cent varieties in his 1949 book *Early American Cents*, which was the predecessor of *Penny Whimsy*. The Fuld scale was inspired by Sheldon's scale, and several other scales are closely related to it. Examples include Pollock (U.S. pattern coins), Doering (fractional California gold), and Overton (early U.S. half dollars). The variant most widely used is J. Hewitt Judd's scale for describing rarity of U.S. pattern coins. It expands some of the categories into + and - sections, and is also known as the Enhanced Sheldon scale.

- The Van Allen scale is presented in the book *Comprehensive Catalog and Encyclopedia of Morgan and Peace Dollars* by Leroy Van Allen and A. George Mallis.
- The Freeman scale is developed in the book *The Bronze Coinage of Great Britain* by Michael J. Freeman. The complete scale is not given in the table; R (for rarity) numbers go from 20 to 1 (for 1 million) and then C (for common) numbers are assigned from 1 up to 20, which represents populations of over 150 million.
- The Universal Rarity scale numbers start at 0 (which indicates that none are known!) and can go as high as needed. With each increase of one in the rarity number after U1, the population doubles except for one exception at U8, where instead of going to 128 it increases only to 125. If you can remember this one quirk, it is easy to calculate in your head the population represented by a given U number. This scale was proposed by Q. David Bowers based on earlier work by Kroon & Bricker and was first published in the June 1992 issue of *The Numismatist*.

This table only scratches the surface. Many other numismatic rarity scales have been created. Some are numerical scales, but use different ranges and growth rates. Examples are Criswell (Confederate paper and obsolete bank notes), Fricke (Confederate paper), PCGS rarity scale (surviving US coins), Miller (Morgan and Peace dollars), Akers (modern gold coins) and Jiming (Chinese bank notes). Some are descriptive scales, where numbers are assigned for brevity but translate into subjective terms like “rare,” “extremely rare,” etc. Examples of these types of scales are Frank Rose (used with chop-marked coins), Jacobs (Japanese coinage), Scholten (Dutch Overseas Territories coinage), Buttrey (Mexican coinage) and Low (Hard Times tokens).² And there are some that combine both systems and give descriptive terms for the more common ranges (common, less common, scarce, etc.) and numerical ranges for the rarer pieces. Examples of these include the original Sheldon scale and the English rarity scale (for English silver coinage from the 17th century on). There even are rarity scales for collectible videogame cartridges!

How long have rarity scales been in use? Many of the ones mentioned above are descendants of the Sheldon scale but some, such as the Low scale, are older. The earliest one of which I am aware was published in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* in 1860.³ This article presents a complete history of coinage from colonial times up until the time of writing and includes a listing of all officially minted U.S. copper and silver pieces for every year and every denomination. It introduced a scale of numbers from 1 to 6 to indicate the scarcity of each official issue, 1 for the most common and 6 for the rarest. No population figures were assigned to the numbers, but the 1856 flying eagle cent was listed as a 5 and the 1857 large cent as a 3. The article is available online and provides informative

reading for those interested in the history of numismatics in the U.S.⁴ It wouldn't be surprising to find even earlier rarity scales.

Clearly there is a surfeit of rarity scales, probably because many of them were developed in isolation or because existing scales were not sufficiently flexible. A good rarity scale should have the properties of being easy to remember and capable of describing populations of interest to collectors in a convenient way. In the case of Civil War tokens, as well as in many other fields, the populations of concern can cover a very large range, and so an exponentially based scale is convenient. Of the scales presented here, I like the Van Allen and Universal best because they describe populations exponentially. In my estimation, the Universal scale is more useful for Civil War tokens because it is based on powers of two rather than powers of ten, which seems a bit coarse for small populations.

Notes

1. See <http://www.hclium.com/items/965767-a-guide-to-the-sheldon-scale-of-coin-grading> [accessed 27 June 2008] for information on the Sheldon scale of coin grading.
2. See <http://varietynickels.com/pages/other-numismatic-information/rarity-system.php> [accessed 14 July 2009].
3. Prime, William C., "Coin in America," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Vol. XX, No. CXVIII (March 1860), pp. 468-479. It is said that many hundred thousand coins of silver and copper were handled in this investigation.
4. See <http://books.google.com/books?id=MBEwAAAAMAAJ&v&pg=PA468#v=oncpage&q&f=false>. The author observed that ". . . collecting rare and valuable coins in this country . . . has become almost a mania." How many serious collections constituted a mania in 1860? A little over one hundred!

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Civil War Tokens Among America's Greatest Medals and Tokens?

Part II

Dialogue between a CWT Collector and the Editor

CWT Collector: After reading your teaser in the last Journal, I ordered the Jaeger-Bowers book *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens* and discovered that I do have some of the CWTs mentioned in the book. I also learned a great deal from reading about the other tokens and medals described there.

Editor: It's good to hear that you found this worthwhile.

Collector: I discovered that my patriotic Civil War tokens rank at #15 in the list, my Civil War store cards appear at #16, and my sutlers' tokens show up at #54. I also have a few Civil War encased postage stamps, and these are assigned an even higher ranking, at #14.

Editor: It does sound like you have a good collection of the "Greatest."

Collector: However, there are a few things that bother me here. It appears that these categories actually include *all* Civil War tokens. Does this mean that *everything* in my collection ranks among the greatest?

Editor: We do seem to have something of an embarrassment of riches here.

Collector: Further, there are *thousands* of different CWTs. How can we talk about a list of the "100 Greatest" when the list actually includes many more than this number in just a single entry? The book begins with distinct medals in each of its first three choices, but then specifies #4 as the "1837 Feuchtwanger coinage." Already several different varieties have crept into the one entry here, and even one CWT is mentioned, the 1864 Feuchtwanger token NY 630X-1j.

Editor: Yes, I can see how this might cause some confusion.

Collector: I looked for individual CWTs in the list, and didn't come up with much. The "1860 Wealth of the South Tokens" are given as #64, and these are also listed among patriotic Civil War tokens. But again, this is a multiple token entry. The closest to a single token entry appears to be Merriam's famous "Good for a Scent" dog's head Civil War token MA 115E, which is ranked at #83.

Editor: In the list of the *second* 100 most popular tokens and medals, the following CWTs are included: #119, "Our Little Monitor"; #139, "The Flag of Our Union"; #156, "Gustavus Lindenmueller's token"; and #197, "A. Cohen's token."

Collector: Although many Civil War tokens are interesting and attractive, I'm not convinced that all would qualify for the "Greatest" label. For example, in the last issue of the Journal, there was an article on a Broas Bros. token (NY 630L) struck from such worn and damaged dies that its identification had been obscured for almost 150 years. Some of the tokens for this merchant may be examples of how dies could be used far beyond their reasonable life, but that would hardly seem to be a criterion for greatness.

Editor: Certainly some Civil War tokens are more interesting and attractive than others. A ranking of the greatest among just the CWTs would be interesting here. In fact, two such rankings were made from a poll of CWTS members by Clark E. Smith back in 1983, one for the ten favorite patriotic tokens, and a second for the ten favorite store cards. These rankings appear in *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Spring 1983), pp. 25-26, and we reproduce them below.

Rank	Ten Favorite Patriotics	Ten Favorite Store Cards
1	259/445	NY 630CC-4a
2	136/397	OH 165EZ-1a
3	58/439	NY 695A-2a
4	36/432	NY 630H-1a
5	256/433	NY 630AK-2a
6	258/446	NY 630BH-1a
7	169/213	WI 510E-1a
8	237/423	PA 765J-1a
9	209/414	MA 115E-1a
10	254/434	OH 165BJ-12a

Also, four additional store cards were mentioned as "other popular vote getters": NY 10F-1a, WI 360A-1a, WI 510C-1a, and NY 845A-1a.

These CWT rankings reveal a definite preference for pictorial representations: animals, birds, fish, and even a snake; ships, cannons, and a locomotive; and distinctive human figures. The "Good for a Scent" token mentioned above as one of the "100 Greatest" ranks only 9th here among the store cards. As in non-numismatic fields, such rankings reflect the opinions of the rankers rather than any form of analysis based on a set of objective criteria. And there may be a question as to whether "favorite" has the same meaning as "greatest." But rankings may serve some role by attracting attention and stimulating discussion.

SAMUEL ST. CLAIR EARLY BROWNSTOWN, INDIANA (IN 150A)

Scott Blickensderfer

Brownstown, Indiana is a single-merchant token town located in Jackson County in the south-central portion of the state. It is the county seat and is near Seymour (IN 830), which is in the same county and also a single-merchant town. Brownstown was served by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad starting about 1857, running between Cincinnati and East St. Louis, Illinois. The railroad ultimately merged into the B&O Railroad and is now part of the CSX system. Several important post roads also converged on Brownstown, linking it with other parts of the state.

Samuel St. Clair Early was born in Blount County, Tennessee on November 3, 1824 to William and Rebecca (Young) Early. The 1840 Federal census has William in Knox County, Tennessee with his family, including Samuel. Samuel married Bernetta Beem on March 2, 1849 in Brownstown, so he was there sometime before then. He was a farmer, and served a single term in the Indiana State House of Representatives from 1857 to 1859 as a Democrat. According to the census, he had returned to farming by 1860. Bernetta died in that year, having given birth to six children, of whom two died in infancy. The last child, Sammie, was born three weeks before her death, suggesting complications in delivery. This child died three years later. Samuel subsequently married Mary Ellen Boyd on February 23, 1862, and she presented him with two children. Between 1860 and 1870 he was engaged as a dry goods and grocery merchant in Brownstown.

Samuel is listed in the 1870 census living in Brownstown and working as an insurance agent with his eldest son, Sylvester. Samuel died on January 15, 1882 and is buried in Heinton Hill Cemetery near Medora in Jackson County.

There are two tokens listed for S.S. Early & Co.: IN 150A-1a and the unique IN 150A-1d vanity piece. Lanphear was the die-sinker, and both tokens exhibit the 1088 reverse. Kanzinger lists the copper variety as rarity R6.



It is always intriguing to examine the biography of the common man during this time frame. Historical references tell us of broad shifts from a primarily agrarian economy prior to the Civil War to one centered more on business and industrial development following Reconstruction. The emergence of rail systems, which largely replaced canal and boat traffic by the late 1850s, markedly improved the speed and capacity of freight traffic across the country. In this short biography of Samuel St. Clair Early, we see these broad shifts captured in a single life.

References

1. *The Political Graveyard*, <http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/early.html>.
 2. “Samuel St. Clair Early,” www.ancestry.com.
 3. *U.S. Federal Census*, 1840-1880.
 4. *Journal of the Indiana House of Representatives*, 1857.
 5. Vernon, Edward (Ed.), *American Railroad Manual for the United States and the Dominion*, American Railway Manual Co., New York, 1873, p. 456.
 6. *Find A Grave*, www.findagrave.com.
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Civil War Tokens in *The Numismatist*

Congratulations to CWTS member Mitch Sanders on his article “The Perfect Collectibles” in the April 2011 issue of *The Numismatist*, pp. 96-97. The article is informative and well illustrated with color pictures of both patriotic and storecard tokens. Here are some excerpts:

I recently discovered what I think may be the perfect numismatic collectible: Civil War tokens. . . . I knew about these pieces from reading various hobby references, and I even bought a few representative examples a while ago. Now I’m hooked. It all started with some reading I’ve been doing about the Civil War.

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Mitch includes information about the standard reference books for Civil War tokens, as well as our Society, *The Civil War Token Journal*, and our Web site.

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- | | |
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CWTS ELECTION RESULTS

Among the incumbents in the four positions on the CWTS Board of Governors whose terms end this year, Mark Jervis, Bill Luitje, and Bart Woloson agreed to stand for reelection. Dan Sheffer decided not to run, and we thank him for his service. We received one additional nomination for Jud Petrie. Since the number of nominees matches the number of candidates, under Robert's Rules of Order I have accepted the single vote cast for each of these candidates by our Secretary, John Ostendorf, and declare them elected to the Board of Governors for a two-year term commencing on 1 January 2012. They will join our continuing members Alan Bleviss, Scott Blickensderfer, Larry Dziubek, and Tom Reed.

Donald Erlenkotter
CWTS Election Commissioner

CWTS Auction Results Needed!

Thanks to Chris Erlenwein, David Gladfelter, and Jud Petrie, we have received a number of the "Prices Realized Reports" for CWTS auctions. We still need reports for the following auctions: #32, #34, #36-#38, #39, #65, #67-#74, #98, #102, #105, #109, #113-#114, #116-#119. Please contact me if you have any of these.

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TOKEN & MEDAL SHOW

Sponsored by Indiana-Kentucky-Ohio Token & Medal Society (IKO-TAMS)

Dates: Friday, Oct. 21 (10 a.m.-6 p.m); Saturday, Oct. 22 (9 a.m.-3 p.m.)

Place: American Legion Post #707 Banquet Hall
200 West National Road (U.S. 40), Englewood, OH 45322

Buy, sell, trade tokens including Civil War, Merchants, Hard Times, etc.
Free admission & parking

For further information, visit Web site at IKO-TAMS.org

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler discussed some strange indentations found on a Patriotic 91/303 token. He couldn't identify them. This writer suggests that the clasp from a medal box made the marks. What do you think? Dale Cade was announced as the new CWTS Auction Manager. He kept this job for almost the entire next thirty years! Ken Trobaugh wrote of "Felix and His Tokens" (NY 630W), our only kosher store cards. "New Jersey's Civil War Tokens" were thoroughly covered by David Gladfelter. Robert Hailey continued his "Auction Notes," and Lloyd Brumley featured "John H. Timmermeister," a German immigrant who settled in Wapakoneta, Ohio.

Thirty Years Ago Sterling Rachootin reexamined "Military Necessity: White Racism and Black Civil Rights," illustrated with the "Military Necessity" [sic] token. George Fuld described cataloging a great CWT collection for Bowers and Ruddy in 1981. "Hussey's Special Message Post" was researched and presented by Donald Prybyzarski, and Michael Saks provided the second part of his extended and award-winning article on "The Charnleys of Providence." Gary Pipher, in writing his "Auction Notes," mentioned the sale of a nearly complete Ohio town collection [Does anyone other than myself miss this column?].

Twenty Years Ago Dale Cade wrote another scholarly article in his "Blank Reverses – An Enigma (Or When Is A Blank Reverse Not A Blank Reverse?)." In the Winter 1972 *Journal*, Elwin Leslie described an unlisted Ohio [CW] token. It took another nineteen years for CWTS member Dennis Wierzba to explain that the token was a Cincinnati Geni Rapid Transit token struck in 1886 with Civil War patriotic die 512! Sounds like convincing evidence that some Civil War token dies were used in striking tokens long after the Civil War. Dr. Larkin Wilson provided a comprehensive annual report of the Verification Service, for which 100 token specimens had been examined.

Ten Years Ago Sterling Rachootin found extensive "Holiday Fun" through various Civil War Tokens! Sterling also examined the role of the American Colonization Society in "Dealing with the Slavery Issue." Further, he followed with the story of "History and Truth – and Garrison," examining the abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison. Dr. Larkin Wilson, long-time token scholar and CWTS Verification Officer, died from complications after an auto accident.

As announced on p. 3, the Society is trying to recover the records for Dale Cade's thirty years of CWTS auctions. Do you have any of the missing ones to contribute? Ten years ago Dale had asked for the last report to complete his set.

Relocating the “City of New York” (NY 630Q) to Norwich, Connecticut

Donald Erlenkotter and William Luitje

The Civil War store card tokens NY 630Q bear the obverse inscription CITY OF NEW YORK / I.O.U. / ONE / CENT / 1863. The reverse die 1011 has an Indian head encircled by thirteen stars with the year 1863 beneath, and is signed below the head by L. Roloff, a prolific New York City die sinker and engraver.¹



From the time these tokens first appeared, it has generally been accepted that they were issued by the municipal government of New York City. In particular, in his 1987 study of New York merchants Detwiler identified the “business” of the issuer of these tokens as “City Government.”² However, a little reflection raises serious questions about New York City being the issuer. Why would a large city issue IOU tokens for one cent? No address is provided on the tokens, so where would they be redeemed? How could an expenditure of public funds for these tokens ever have been authorized? And if it had, why wouldn’t this have been noticed and remarked upon in the press? These questions make it exceedingly unlikely that New York City was the issuer. It has even been suggested that perhaps someone issued these tokens surreptitiously, using the city’s name without permission. But it is doubtful that Roloff would have affiliated openly with such a scheme by using a reverse die signed with his name.

Could there be another source for the tokens? After an extensive search, just one possibility has emerged. It appears that the “City of New York” here actually was a ship, and not the city itself. In 1861 a ship with this name was built at Greenpoint, Long Island for the Norwich & New York Transportation Company, which had been organized in 1860 with its principal office at Norwich, Connecticut. The *City of New York* ran on Long Island Sound between New York



LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMBOAT CITY OF NEW YORK, 1861.

and New London, Connecticut. In New London her passengers connected with rail transportation to Worcester and other New England cities. The ship was a large double-sidewheel steamboat, with a wooden hull 300 feet long constructed by Sneden & Rowland and an engine and boilers built by the Novelty Iron Works. Details of the ship's specifications are given in Fig. 1 below.³

City of New York

Designed by CHARLES W. COPELAND

BUILT 1861, at GREENPOINT, L.I.

HULL, OF WOOD, CONSTRUCTED BY Sneden & Rowland. Length on load water-line 300 feet; breadth of beam 40 feet; depth of hold 12½ feet; average draft of water 8 feet 3 inches.

ENGINE, VERTICAL BEAM, BUILT BY THE Novelty Iron Works, NEW YORK. Diameter of cylinder 80 inches, by 12 feet stroke of piston. Indicated horse power 1800 Maximum revolutions 19¾ per minute

BOILERS, TWO, OF IRON, ON GUARDS, BUILT BY NOVELTY IRON WORKS. Grate surface 192 square feet; heating surface 8920 square feet.

WHEELS, 37 feet 8 inches in diameter.

= Tonnage 1591⁹⁰ Gross; 1467⁹⁰ Net =

Figure 1. Specifications for sidewheel steamboat *City of New York*.

The *City of New York* made her first voyage from New York on July 22, 1861.⁴ She and her sister ship, the *City of Boston*, were acknowledged as the finest vessels of their class operating on Long Island Sound. They had comfortable accommodations for 600 passengers, elegantly decorated saloons, and substantial capacity for freight.⁵ The ships were fast but economical in coal consumption, and were designed for night traffic. On July 4, 1865 the *City of Boston*, under Capt. H. P. Lanphear, logged the fastest run between New York and New London, a distance of 120 miles, in six hours and five minutes. This record held for almost thirty years. The two ships continued in operation until 1896, when they were retired and broken up at the Bone Yard at Boston.⁶

Since the *City of New York* provided food and beverage service to her passengers, the tokens would have been convenient as cent substitutes. Many passengers probably were regular clients, so tokens could be saved for future trips. No address was necessary, since the name of the ship was sufficient. Perhaps these tokens were also accepted on the *City of Boston*, thereby avoiding the additional expense for a separate issue.

There were other ships named *City of New York* operating during the Civil War, but none is a likely candidate for having issued tokens. The Inman Line had a trans-Atlantic steamship by this name that was wrecked on Daunt's Rock at the entrance of Cork or Queenstown Harbor in Ireland on March 29, 1864.⁷ The international nature of this ship's operations would not have been convenient for use and redemption of tokens, but did provide alternatives for small change. The Northern Transit Company had a steamer named *City of New York* which was built in Cleveland in 1863 and operated on the Great Lakes until 1921, when it foundered on Lake Ontario.⁸ It is highly improbable that this company, if it had used tokens, would have obtained them from a New York die sinker. And there was another *City of New York*, which was engaged for some time on the Panama route. This ship was chartered to the War Department in 1861-1862 and was wrecked off Hatteras Inlet in June 1862.⁹

Based on this evidence, the Civil War Store Cards Book Revision Committee reviewed the listing for the City of New York tokens (NY 630Q) and approved a change in the listing which assigns them to Norwich, Connecticut, the location of the principal office of the Norwich & New York Transportation Company, under the designation CT 345aA.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. XXV, 248. These tokens are 24mm in diameter.
2. Detwiler, Jack R., "The Starting Point – NYC Merchants," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 21, No. 4 (Winter 1987), pp. 6-14.
3. Stanton, Samuel Ward, *Stanton's American Steam Vessels*, Dover Publications, Mineola, NY, 2002, p. 88 [Republication of *American Steam Vessels*, Smith & Stanton, New York, 1895].
4. Hurd, D. Hamilton (Supervising Compiler), *History of New London County, Connecticut*, J. W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, 1882, p. 307.
5. "Notes of Shipbuilding and the Construction of Machinery in New York and Vicinity," *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, Vol. XLV (1863), pp. 40-41.
6. Morrison, John H., *History of American Steam Navigation*, W. F. Sametz & Co., New York, 1903, pp. 331-336.
7. "Timeline of Maritime Disasters," *The American Experience: Rescues at Sea*, <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/rescue/timeline/index.html>.
8. "Famous Fleet Has Passed Away," *Detroit Free Press*, 15 October 1906.
9. "Steamships on the Panama Route – Both Atlantic and Pacific," *The Ships List*, <http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/descriptions/panamasfleet.html>.

CHILDS – UNION 1861



Donald Erlenkotter

Our sesquicentennial recognition of Civil War-related tokens thus far has not addressed any of those originally intended to circulate during the war as money substitutes. We now focus our attention on the 1861-dated tokens produced by Shubael D. Childs, Jr., of Chicago, which were 19mm in diameter, the same size as the Indian Head cent. These tokens were distributed widely in the central states, where the need for cent substitutes may have peaked early due to the distance from the mint at Philadelphia.

Shown above is a typical Childs token, IL 150J-5a, with the die sinker's own obverse bearing the inscription CHILDS.DIE SINKER & ENGRAVER / 117 ½ / RANDOLPH / ST. / CHICAGO. The reverse die 1206 displays UNION / [Eagle with shield, branch, and arrows] / 1861. This token can be identified as a patriotic store card since the themes of the Union and the Federal eagle appear, along with the year 1861 when the war began. Childs engraved three variants of this reverse die: 1206, 1207, and 1208.¹ These dies were used to strike tokens for seventeen merchants in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Similar dies were produced later with the year changed to 1863 or 1864.

Childs had begun producing 19mm store card tokens in 1860, although these weren't patriotic in nature. His 1860-dated reverse die 1356 was used on his own tokens, as well as those for others. He also struck 1861-dated tokens with a die showing a head of Liberty enclosed by the inscription BUSINESS CARD / 1861 (dies 1118 & 1119). This "Business Card" caption appears to have been patterned after the tokens of his Chicago predecessor, Frederick N. Dubois, who realized the commercial advantages of reducing the size of tokens to that of the new Flying Eagle cent. Dubois's reverse die 1368 had the BUSINESS CARD inscription enclosed within a wreath, and closely resembled the cent reverse.²

When Dubois discontinued production of tokens in about 1859 because of complaints in the Chicago newspapers, this created an opportunity for Childs to take his place.³ The sequence of events is shown by the tokens of Freedman & Goodkind (IL 150V & IL 150W), which made use of the Dubois die 1368 when the business was at 135 and 171 Lake Street, and the Childs 1861 dies 1111, 1118, and 1207 later at the 171 Lake Street address. In turn, Childs may have played a role in introducing John Stanton of Cincinnati to the store card business, since Stanton wrote that he had first encountered Civil War tokens during a visit to Indiana early in the war.⁴

Shubael Davis Childs, Jr., was born at New York City on 19 December 1833.⁵ He moved with his family to Chicago in 1837, where his father, Shubael D. Childs, Sr., established a wood engraving, wood carving, and sign painting business. By 1860 Shubael, Jr., was in charge of the business, which then was engaged principally in engraving.⁶ The business became S. D. Childs & Co. in 1865, with Jerome A. Smith added as a partner, and was burned to the ground at its 117 ½ Randolph St. location in the great Chicago fire of 1871. After the firm rebuilt at a new location, it expanded into the stationery and printing businesses. Childs continued in these businesses until his death at Evanston, Illinois on 6 May 1886.⁷

S. D. Childs & Co. published a small book in 1917 describing how the firm and Chicago had evolved together over the previous eighty years.⁸ Shubael D. Childs, Jr., has been recognized for his work as an engraver through a listing in *Who Was Who in American Art*.⁹

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and McIvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. XXXV, 9-10.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. XXX, XLII-XLIII.
3. Soeffing, D. Albert, "Some Store Card History," *TAMS Journal*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (June 1992), p. 97.
4. Ostendorf, John, *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, The Civil War Token Society, 2007, pp. 17-18.
5. Andreas, A. T., *History of Chicago, Vol. II*, A. T. Andreas Co., Chicago, IL, 1885, p. 488.
6. Rogers, Earl E., "Shubael D. Childs Jr.: Civil War Die Sinker," *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Autumn 1967), pp. 5-7.
7. *Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison, WI, 7 May 1886, p. 4.
8. Best, Gordon, *Chicago Since 1837*, S. D. Childs & Co., Chicago, IL, 1917.
9. Falk, Peter Hastings (Ed.), *Who Was Who in American Art, Second Edition*, Sound View Press, Madison, CT, 1999, Vol. I, p. 636.

A PENNY NUISANCE.

Editors, Chicago Tribune:

There are circulating here a large number of *copper cards* for whiskey saloons, tobacco shops, shoe shops, candy stores, and the like, which are passed off for the value of U.S. coin. The Post-office pays them out also. This I would call a petty penny nuisance. A person feels nettled at receiving them, and mean in paying them out.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I propose that the nuisance be abated right away (as well as all national evils). It is none the less an evil because small; and I would therefore suggest that the people of this city rise in their might and power, and RESOLVE, that on and after Monday, September 2^d, they will neither receive or pay out any coins but such as have the "image and superscription" of Uncle Sam, or some other legitimate government. What do you say?

LAKE STREET.

[From the *Chicago Tribune*, August 29, 1861, p. 4]

In this letter to the editor, we see that Chicago evidently pioneered not only in the issuance of Civil War tokens, but also in protests against them! However, nothing is mentioned here about a shortage of cent coins that might have created a need for the tokens. Childs had issued large quantities of tokens with dates of 1860 or 1861. In 1861 alone he had thirteen dated reverse dies, listed by the Fuld numbers 1111-1119, 1206-1208, and 1390. Dies 1111-1117 have a distinctive Liberty head enclosed by the inscription CHILDS MANFR. CHICAGO, and die 1390 has the same inscription surrounding an arm and hammer. These dies turned the advertising tokens of his clients into advertisements for his business as well. Dies 1118-1119 are the BUSINESS CARD reverse dies, and dies 1206-1208 are the ones displaying the inscription UNION along with an eagle and the year 1861. With such a large number of reverse dies, Childs could easily have produced a half a million or more tokens.



Die 1113



Die 1390



Die 1118

Perhaps this letter to the editor induced Childs to take a holiday from producing store card tokens, and that is why he had none with 1862 dates. Cincinnati, where John Stanton began issuing Civil War tokens in 1862, now had an opportunity to catch up. But by the next year the heat must have been off since Childs came back with large issues of tokens bearing an 1863 date. During this year he had a total of nineteen dated reverse dies. Dies 1094-1099 and 1101-1102 have the Liberty head encircled by thirteen stars, with the year below. Dies 1105-1106, 1108, and 1110 have the Liberty head flanked by seven stars on the left and six or seven on the right, with UNION above and the year below. Dies 1205 and 1209-1212 repeat the eagle motif from 1861, with UNION above, a star on either side, and the year at the bottom, while dies 1203-1204 have the eagle encircled by thirteen stars with the year below.



Die 1096



Die 1210



Die 1106

Since now all his reverse dies were anonymous and no longer promoted the token-making business, one suspects that Childs had become wary of being too visibly identified with his tokens. He also expanded his market area substantially, with tokens struck in 1863 for merchants from Iowa to Maine.

After all the activity by Childs in 1863, the next year brought a vast reduction in his token business. Just one dated reverse die, 1107, was launched in 1864. It repeats the previous year's design, with UNION above the Liberty head and the year below. Six larger stars appear to the left of the head and seven are on the right. With this the Childs Civil War token endeavor came to an end.



Die 1107

IL 150AB & AC (Harlev and Harlev & Johnson) Are Not Civil War Tokens!

John Walthall¹

Among the Civil War store card tokens listed for Chicago by the Fulds are IL 150AB, issued by William Harlev, and IL 150AC, issued by Harlev & Johnson.² Doubts about whether these actually are Civil War tokens were raised by Lyon in 1982 when he reported no listings for these merchants in Chicago city directories from 1858 through 1866.³ But they continue to be listed as CWTs, most recently by Rulau in 2004.⁴

Here I provide evidence that shows these tokens are post-war in origin, having been produced during the 1870s. The periods when Harlev & Johnson, and later Harlev by himself, were in operation in Chicago are clearly documented in the Chicago directories for this period.

William Harlev was born (as Nicolai Severin Vilhelm Jensen Harlev) on 23 September 1837 at Vium, Viborg, Denmark.⁵ In 1857 he came to the United States. Initially he may have spent a couple of years at Chicago, but from the late 1850s through 1871 he was in Minnesota. His sons Alfred and William, Jr., were born at Mankato, Blue Earth County, MN in 1859 and 1866 respectively. William is listed with his wife Thora and son William, Jr., in the 1870 census at Mankato.⁶ In 1866 he filed an intention in Blue Earth County to become a citizen of the United States, and was admitted as a citizen in that county in 1871. He is said to have become a contractor in 1865, but the 1870 census lists him as a peddler.

William moved to Chicago shortly after the Great Fire in 1871, when he saw an opportunity to enter the clothing and trunk business. As verified by city directories, he was in partnership with his brother-in-law Christian Johnson at 94 Milwaukee Avenue, the address given on the IL 150AC tokens, from about 1872 through 1876. In 1877 he became the sole proprietor of the business, for which he issued the IL 150AB tokens. The 1876-77 directory has the following listing for him:

HARLEV WILLIAM, Milwaukee Avenue Bazaar, Manufacturer and Dealer in Clothing and Trunks, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, etc. 94 Milwaukee av. and 109 W. Indiana st. One Price Only.

Evidently William later moved the primary location of his business to 220 Milwaukee Avenue, where he is listed (as "William Harler") in the 1878-79 and 1879-80 directories. No listing has been found for him in the 1880-81 directory, so it appears that by then he had left the clothing business.



COOK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM. WILLIAM HARLEV, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

WILLIAM HARLEV, **Contractor,**

136 to 140 Wicker Park Street. - CHICAGO.

Figure 1. Business listing for William Harlev, 1886 Chicago directory

In the 1881 and 1882 directories William is listed as an associate in the firm of W. Johnson & Co., grocers. But in the early 1880s he returned to construction and became a prominent contractor in Chicago. Although he doesn't appear with this occupation in a directory until 1885, he was the contractor and builder for the massive Cook County Insane Asylum in 1884. This structure is pictured in his business listing in the 1886 directory, as shown in Fig. 1 above. In addition to his buildings, he is said to have laid some of the finest brick pavements to be found in the city or state. From 1887 to 1889 he was at Quincy, Illinois, where he built the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the Newcomb Hotel, and the City Hall.⁷

When his son Alfred joined the firm, it was renamed William Harlev & Son. They built a number of structures for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, including the Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Montana, and Utah state buildings, and the New South Wales building. The masterpiece of this collection was the one for the State of Illinois, which was in the form of a Greek cross whose respective axes measured 450 and 285 feet. The dominant feature of the building was a lofty dome of 152 feet, with a diameter of 75 feet at its base. The dome was surmounted by a gleaming light 12 feet in diameter and 35 feet high.⁸

William established the Harley Burglar Proof Ventilating Sash Lock Manufacturing Company in 1895, and was president and treasurer of that company for a number of years.⁹ In Chicago directories from 1912 through 1923 he is listed as the treasurer of the U.S. Mercantile Co., jewelers, opticians, and official railroad watch inspectors. This company had been established in 1894 and incorporated in 1907. William Harley, occupation jeweler, died in Chicago on 6 February 1925 at the age of 87 years.¹⁰

Based on the information presented here, the Civil War Store Card Book Revision Committee has reclassified the IL 150AB (Harley) and IL 150AC (Harley & Johnson) tokens as non-contemporary, and they will be listed as such in the third edition of the Civil War store card book.

NOTES

1. I would like to thank Donald Erlenkotter for his contributions to this paper.
2. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. 15-16. Another Harley & Johnson token has been reported by Cindy Grellman in "Three New Dies," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Spring 1991), pp. 2-4.
3. Lyon, Gary L., "Chicago's Merchants and Their Storecards," *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Winter 1982), pp. 6-9.
4. Rulau, Russell, *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens, 1700-1900, Fourth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2004, p. 453.
5. Harley family information has been obtained from Ancestry.com, *Denmark Births and Christenings, 1631-1900s*, and Our Family, *Genealogical Pages for Jensen [Harley], Nicolai Severin Vilhelm (1837-1920+)*, found at <http://numenor.dk/Genealogi/getperson.php?personID=11984&tree=main01>.
6. See the 1870 Federal Census for Mankato, Blue Earth County, MN [p. 547, family #57, listed as "William Harlan"].
7. Curtis, Grant M., *Quincy Illustrated: A Sketch of Early Quincy and a Description of the Quincy of To-Day*, *The Quincy Daily Journal*, Quincy, IL, 1889, pp. 28, 30, 53, 65-67, 82.
8. Moses, John (Ed.), *Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of the Representative Men of the United States: Illinois Volume*, Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1896, pp. 421-423.
9. Leonard, John W. (Ed.), *The Book of Chicagoans*, A. N. Marquis & Company, Chicago, 1905, p. 263.
10. FamilySearch.org, *Illinois, Deaths and Stillbirths, 1916-1947*; Ancestry.com, "William Harley Family Tree" by Tontofour.

How Many Civil War Tokens Were Produced?

Donald Erlenkotter

Collectors of U. S. coins are fortunate in having access to annual coinage production quantities reported by the Federal mint. These basic data indicate the relative availability of coins from different years and the various branch mints. Although actual availability may differ from what would be expected from mintage amounts, such figures at least provide a starting point for assessing how rare, or common, a particular coin is.

When the collector turns to Civil War tokens (CWTs), the unavailability of comparable production information is conspicuous. These tokens were produced by a number of independent and geographically dispersed die sinkers who did not keep or maintain production records. In fact, due to the dubious legality of the tokens, there was an incentive *not* to keep records. One had only to point to the early example of one of the Hard Times token-producing Seovills, who was indicted under an early (and defective) law prohibiting the production of copper tokens for use as money.¹

In spite of the lack of basic data on token production, estimates of the number of tokens produced have appeared over the years. These may be divided into those that have become enshrined as *conventional wisdom*, and those that are most recent and can be considered as reflecting *revisionist views*. After reviewing the sources where they have appeared, I develop a new empirical estimate of CWT production and compare it with the earlier estimates.

CWT PRODUCTION: THE CONVENTIONAL WISDOM

The earliest published estimate of the total production of Civil War tokens that I have found is in *The American Numismatist* of 1886,² where the editor, Charles E. Leal, stated that

When the Government stopped the coinage of these tokens there were upward of 20,000,000 of them in circulation, but there are in all probability not more than 1,000,000 in existence at the present time.

In 1901 Falkner³ cited an unnamed authority who “tells us that there were probably 25,000,000 such tokens issued. This would give a value of \$250,000.” The same authority related that “one dealer in New York, Lindemüller [sic], issued tokens to the value of \$10,000.” Falkner goes on to say “But both valuations are mere conjecture, and we cannot hope for accurate information.” In 1917 Barnard published a substantial article on tokens in the United States that used Falkner’s information as a main source.⁴ Barnard qualified his use of these data with the statement that “No satisfactory figures have been found indicating the total output of tokens during the Civil War period.”

When Hetrich and Guttag wrote about the production of Civil War tokens in 1924 in their classic book,⁵ they apparently followed earlier estimates in stating that “. . . it was estimated that not less than 25,000,000 of these private tokens were in general circulation, which must have included between seven and eight thousand varieties.”

In 1960 the Fulds indicated in their book on patriotic Civil War tokens that “The issue of Civil War tokens far exceeded 25,000,000 pieces which amply filled the needs of the merchants.” This would allow for some degree of expansion beyond the earlier quantity estimate. The same statement is repeated in a later edition of this book.⁶ In contrast, the first version of the Fulds’ book on Civil War store card tokens says nothing about production quantities, but a later edition quotes the introductory section of Hetrich and Guttag’s book, which includes their production estimates as given above, and declares this material to be “still applicable.”⁷ More recently, George Fuld has said that “. . . over 10,000 different varieties of tokens [were] produced with a total outpouring of well over 25,000,000 copies in circulation.”⁸

Another token expert, Russell Rulau, has stated that “Some 25 million Civil War tokens must have been in circulation in late 1863 . . .”⁹ Again the figure of 25 million appears, but in a manner that would seem to allow for an additional amount from further production in 1864. In a subsequent work, Rulau quotes the section from Hetrich and Guttag’s 1924 introduction in which they give their Civil War token production estimates.¹⁰

The conventional wisdom, then, appears to be anchored firmly to a total production figure of about 25 million tokens, although some estimates allow a bit of leeway on the upside. No empirical justification seems to be offered for any of these estimates, nor is an ultimate source provided for any of them.

CWT PRODUCTION: REVISIONIST VIEWS

What I call “revisionist views” of CWT production quantities propose substantially larger numbers. The earliest proponent of this view appears to have been Q. David Bowers, who stated that “By 1864 firms in hundreds of towns and

cities in 25 states placed an estimated 50 million pieces in circulation. The production of Civil War cents by private sources could not have been much less than the production of official Indian cents by the Philadelphia Mint during the same years.”¹¹ Although no source is given for this estimate, it is tied to production figures for U. S. cents. This could be described as a “demand-based” estimate since it relates the requirements for CWTs to the replacement of hoarded small cents. By the early 1860s copper large cents had essentially been removed from circulation. From 1857 through 1863 more than 187 million small cents had been produced, with almost 50 million produced in 1863 alone. Certainly the need for at least 50 million CWTs as replacements is not unreasonable. But the estimate of 50 million does not seem to be supported by more specific empirical evidence.

This figure of 50 million CWTs has been accepted by several popular publications. For example, the *Red Book* for the year 2007 says that “An estimated 50,000,000 or more of these pieces were issued.”¹² Again, no source is given for such an estimate, and the main reference seems to be the Fulds’ 1975 book on U.S. Civil War store cards. As indicated above, that publication reiterates Hetrich and Guttag’s 1924 estimate of 25 million tokens and says nothing at all about a production amount of 50 million.

A recent study by Woloson makes a case for an even higher production amount.¹³ A simple analysis based on population figures suggests a production quantity of perhaps 60 million tokens, and a survival calculation assuming 2 million tokens in existence today yields a total issue of about 67 million CWTs. A rough capacity analysis also suggests an amount of about 60 million tokens. All of these figures necessarily are imprecise, but they do suggest that the total production of CWTs could easily have been as high as 60 million.

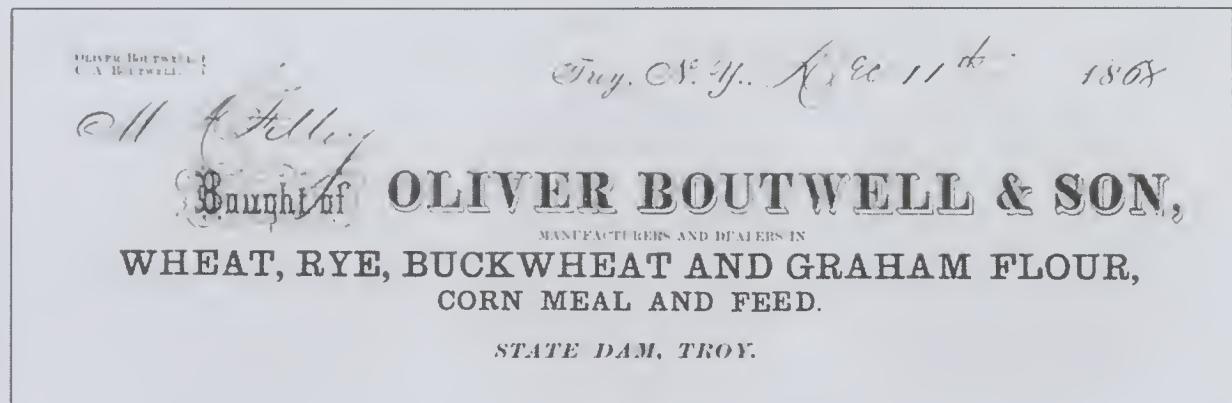
ESTIMATING CWT PRODUCTION

As described above, previous estimates of Civil War token production range from 20 million to almost 70 million. This leaves much room for speculation about the actual number. Moreover, the origins of the estimates listed under “conventional wisdom” are murky, and those listed under “revisionist views” are based on logical but necessarily imprecise analysis. Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the estimates is that their magnitude has grown over time, from 20 million in 1886 to 67 million in 2001.

Is a more precise estimate possible? Clearly this requires some knowledge of actual token production quantities. But there seems to be virtually no published information here. The one exception I have found is for the store card tokens of Gustavus Lindenmueller of New York City [NY 630AQ]. As noted above, Falkner mentioned in 1901 that Lindenmueller had produced tokens with a total value of \$10,000. Even earlier, Leal had stated that

. . . it was not until the early part of 1863 that New York began to issue the famous Lindenmuller cents, of which there were more than a million coined.

If the Lindenmueller tokens were actually valued at a cent each, a million tokens would have had a total value of \$10,000. However, elsewhere I have questioned the accuracy of a valuation of one cent for these tokens.¹⁴ Moreover, Sterling Rachootin has stated that two different figures for the quantity of Lindenmueller tokens have been given: one at 1,000,000 tokens, as here, and another of 250,000 tokens.¹⁵ Given the uncertainty over the number of Lindenmueller tokens issued, one hardly can use them as the basis for reliable estimates.



Fortunately, there is information about the production quantity for a second group of store card tokens, those issued by Oliver Boutwell, Jr., of Troy, New York [NY 890B]. This information has come down in a somewhat roundabout way, but its source is clearly documented. In the 1940s the late David H. Kent of Lancaster, New Hampshire was engaged in a genealogical study of the New England Boutwell family, which first came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1630s. He obtained the name and address of Miss Ida Louise Boutwell from a Troy city directory and wrote her on July 21, 1947 asking for information about her branch of the Boutwell family. Miss Boutwell exchanged several rounds of correspondence with Mr. Kent.¹⁶ It turned out that she was a granddaughter of Oliver Boutwell, Jr., the miller of Troy who issued the Boutwell Civil War tokens. Miss Boutwell's father, Charles Alonzo Boutwell, was a partner in the firm of Oliver Boutwell & Son following the Civil War, and he had reorganized the firm as The Boutwell Milling & Grain Company after his father's death in 1888. Mr. Kent also corresponded with another great-granddaughter of Oliver Boutwell, Sr., Miss Edna M. Carey of Westport, New York. I have been working on the genealogy of the Boutwell family for more than twenty years and corresponded extensively with Mr. Kent's sister, M. Faith Kent. Miss Kent wrote me in 1986 and provided a great deal of material from her brother's genealogical data sheets.¹⁷ In particular, the following excerpt provides us with information about Oliver Boutwell's token issuing activities:

It appears that his bro. Phordice was in business with him in 1835 since they issued a large copper token in Troy 1835 saying "O. & P. Boutwell, Bakers and Confectioners, Troy, NY, 1835," for one cent. During the Civil War he issued \$10,000 in penny tokens, redeemable at his office, of which some even today (1947) turn up occasionally.

Portions of the Boutwell-Kent correspondence are in the collections of the Rensselaer County Historical Society, but unfortunately the original letters that contain the token information have not been located. However, there is a clear chain here transmitting the information about the quantity of Boutwell tokens from Oliver Boutwell and his son Charles through Miss Boutwell to the Kents and then onward to myself. The figure of "\$10,000 in penny tokens" translates into a production quantity of 1,000,000 tokens.



The approach for estimating the total production of CWTs from these data is similar to that used to estimate the number of fish in a lake or the number of deer on an island, and is known as the "capture-recapture" method. First, a sample of fish is captured, counted, and tagged. These are analogous to the original production of Boutwell tokens. Then the tagged fish are released back into the lake, and after sufficient time to allow thorough mixing a new sample is caught. Knowledge of the original sample size and the percentage of tagged fish in the second sample enables the calculation of an estimate of the entire population. By applying statistical theory, we can make an estimate of the total population and also calculate the reliability of our estimate.

There are some notable differences between estimating populations of fish and tokens. One does not wait almost 150 years before taking the second sample of fish! Births and deaths of fish over such a long interval would make the exercise meaningless. Fortunately, all the CWTs were minted in the early 1860s, and aside from relatively insignificant identification problems we aren't concerned with tokens that came along later. But we do need to give some consideration to deaths or disappearances – what is the survival rate for CWTs?

The importance of survival rates comes down to the possible difference between the rate for the general population and that for the original sample taken. If capturing fish affected their survival after being returned to the lake, this would

have to be considered, although I haven't seen this mentioned in applications. Similarly, if Boutwell tokens had a survival rate different from the general token population, this would affect the analysis.

A simple symbolic model will make this issue clear. Let P be the total token production that we want to estimate, and B be the number of Boutwell tokens in this population. Specify α as the survival fraction to the present for the general population, and β as the survival fraction for Boutwell tokens. The total number of tokens surviving to the present is αP , and the total number of Boutwell tokens surviving is βB . The fraction r of Boutwell tokens in the surviving population is then

$$r = \beta B / \alpha P.$$

From this we calculate our estimate of total token production as

$$P = (\beta/\alpha)B/r.$$

To make our token production estimate, we shall have to evaluate β , α , and r . In the fish example, it is assumed that $\beta = \alpha = 1$, and then the only parameter to be estimated is r .

ESTIMATING TOTAL CWT PRODUCTION

First, let's examine the survival fractions α and β . We need only the relative values of these parameters since the population calculation uses the ratio (β/α) . As discussed earlier, the Fulds and others give a total token production figure of about 25,000,000.¹⁸ The Fulds say further that "... about 1,000,000 Civil War cents are still existent, and even if this is not a good guess (which we believe it is), the rarities will still have the same relative meaning." This yields a value for α of 0.04, and their statement would seem to imply that they are more confident in the survival fraction 0.04 than in the actual token quantities. Another estimate is given by Woloson, who indicates a surviving population of about 2,000,000 tokens but associates this with a higher total production quantity of 50,000,000 tokens or more.¹⁹ This again would set α at about 0.04, although in one place in his calculations he postulates a value of 0.03.

As to the value for β , the general belief is that the survival rate for very common tokens such as those issued by Boutwell should not be greater than that for the general token population. The Fulds, who did not know the total production quantity of 1,000,000 for the Boutwell tokens, assessed the rarity levels for the 39 varieties of these tokens. They indicate seven varieties of rarity R1, with at least 5,000 examples said to exist, and two varieties of rarity R2, with 2,000 to 5,000 examples existing. These common varieties account for the vast bulk of the Boutwell tokens. Taking the low ends of these estimates gives a

surviving population of around 40,000, even neglecting the additional tokens of higher rarity. We then have a value for β of about 0.04, the same that has been used for α . In our calculations, therefore, we shall set $\alpha = \beta$.

Next we turn to the estimation of r , the ratio of Boutwell tokens in the current token population. This is the “recapturing” stage in our estimation process, and the issue is how to take the sample, of tokens in our case. For statistical reliability we need a random sample, but there is no feasible way to take such a sample from the population of all existing Civil War tokens. Instead, we have to define a practical way for collecting a sample and then determine if the sample is statistically indistinguishable from a true random sample.

The first source used for obtaining a sample of tokens was eBay auctions during 2000-2001. At that time, auctions on eBay provided a broadly based population of tokens and were not biased by the selectivity toward rare and higher priced tokens that one finds in most auctions conducted by dealers. Weekly samples of CWTs in these auctions were taken over a one-year period. Details of the sampling procedure and results are given in Appendix A, where the reader will find that this was not as simple as it might seem. Two statistical tests confirmed that the samples obtained could not be distinguished from truly random ones. The weekly samples were combined into a single sample of 12,765 tokens, of which Boutwell tokens accounted for 1.747%. This provides an estimate of total CWT production of 57.2 million.

In any sampling exercise, one must address the question of estimate reliability. For example, in political polling a typical sample size is 1,000, and the “margin of sampling error” is about $\pm 3\%$. This margin of error might be adequate for a poll in which a candidate was estimated to receive, say, 45% of the vote, but for a token percentage of 1.75% a margin of error of this magnitude would eclipse the estimated percentage. Fortunately, we have a larger sample and the margin of sampling error decreases with sample size. As calculated in Appendix A, the reliability range for our sample estimate of 1.747% is from 1.52% to 1.98%. This corresponds to a range of token production from 50.5 million to 65.8 million.²⁰

A second potential source for obtaining a sample of tokens is the record of quarterly auctions conducted by the Civil War Token Society (CWTS). These also are broadly based auctions that aren’t biased towards uncommon tokens. As described in Appendix B, we have analyzed data from 108 CWTS auctions, which included 39,224 Civil War tokens. The percentage of Boutwell tokens here was virtually the same as that for the eBay sample: 1.754%. On the basis of these estimated percentages, one could not distinguish statistically the eBay sample from the CWTS sample. However, the individual auction samples cannot be confirmed as the statistical equivalent of random samples, mainly because some CWTS auctions contain much larger (or smaller) groups of Boutwell tokens than would be expected by chance.

In Appendix B, I discuss why it may be reasonable to combine the eBay and CWTS data even though the latter don't qualify as the equivalent of a random sample. If we do this, we have a total sample of 51,989 tokens, of which 911 are Boutwell tokens. The reliability range for our sample estimate of 1.75% now is from 1.64% to 1.86%. The estimate of CWT production then is 57.1 million, with a reliability range of 53.8 million to 61.0 million.

ESTIMATES FOR OTHER TOKENS

Given our estimate for total CWT production, we can examine production quantities for other tokens for which some information is available. This will serve both as a check on the validity of that information and its consistency with the estimate developed here. An implicit assumption, of course, is that the survival rate is the same for all these tokens. Since they were produced at about the same time, and no rarity information was available that might bias the saving of these relatively common tokens, such an assumption seems reasonable.

First, as discussed above, two figures have been given for the production quantity of tokens issued by Gustavus Lindenmueller of New York City [NY 630AQ]: the traditional quantity of 1,000,000 tokens, and a more recent number of 250,000. We don't have comparable eBay auction data for these tokens, but if we assume, as in the case of the Boutwell tokens, that the CWTS auction data for them are acceptable surrogate random samples, we can make a rough estimate of their production quantity. Using the same 108 auctions that were used previously, we find that the auction results contain 255 Lindenmueller tokens along with the 688 Boutwell tokens. Based on the production quantity of 1,000,000 Boutwell tokens, we obtain an estimated production of about 370,000 Lindenmueller tokens. This estimate is much closer to the lower quantity of 250,000 that has been given for these tokens. The traditional number of 1,000,000 tokens appears to be quite implausible, unless the survival fraction for the Lindenmueller tokens is substantially less than that for tokens in general.

Second, we have information about the approximate number of small-sized tokens produced by Frederick N. Dubois of Chicago. Although all or most of these tokens were issued just before the Civil War, they are important antecedents of Civil War tokens and were used interchangeably with CWTs as coin substitutes during the war. Dubois wrote that his production of these tokens "ran into the hundreds of thousands and they were in general circulation all around."²¹ From his description, we can surmise that the total number of tokens produced probably was more than 200,000 and less than 500,000. He made tokens for merchants in Illinois, Iowa, and New York, all with store card reverse die #1368. The CWTS auction records show listings of 234 examples of these tokens. This yields an estimate of total production of about 340,000 tokens, midway between the high and low limits inferred from Dubois's description.

CONCLUSIONS

Our empirical estimate of the production quantity of Civil War tokens indicates a figure most likely in the range from about 55 to 60 million, based on a mean value of approximately 57.1 million. This estimate certainly casts doubt on the reliability of the “conventional wisdom” estimates, which range from 20 million to somewhat more than 25 million. On the other hand, the empirical estimate is solidly within the range of estimates provided by some of the “revisionists.” Although such an estimate cannot remove all the uncertainty about CWT production, I believe that it does provide some useful information and stands at present as the only truly empirical estimate of CWT production quantities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF eBay SAMPLES

The samples of token listings were collected from the eBay auction site under the category Coins: Exonumia: Tokens: Civil War. All samples were taken at approximately mid-day on 52 consecutive Saturdays beginning on April 29, 2000. The reported number of auction lots was adjusted by deducting carryover lots, i.e. those 10-day auctions that had been recorded in the previous week, and lots consisting of non-CWT items. Then all the additional CWTs appearing in multiple item lots were added to obtain the final count of Civil War patriotic and store card tokens. The total number of lots was 13,802, from which 1,148 carryover lots and 1,311 non-CWT lots were deducted, and 1,422 additional CWTs were added to obtain a total of 12,765 CWTs in the 52 weekly samples. A total of 223 Oliver Boutwell NY 890B tokens was recorded in these samples.

This sampling procedure did not count all the CWT lots that were listed in this category. Although most lots were listed in 7-day auctions, some appeared in 3- or 5-day auctions, and these were missed if they were listed and closed within the week. In particular, three Boutwell tokens that appeared in 3-day auctions and seven in 5-day auctions were not counted under this procedure. Midway

through the study period, eBay introduced a “Buy It Now” feature that permits a bidder to buy an item immediately at a fixed price, and as a consequence one Boutwell token disappeared prematurely. Since these features were applicable to all types of tokens listed, no bias is introduced by these exclusions.

Some CWTs weren’t counted because they could not be identified. In particular, Dutch auctions for 12, 12 again, and 20 individual lots of unspecified tokens were excluded; in one of these auctions, a Boutwell token was shown as an example of what an auction winner might receive. Also excluded were lots of 12, 18, and 50 tokens that provided no identifying information whatsoever.

In addition to those Boutwell tokens observed in the main eBay auction category of Coins: Exonumia: Tokens: Civil War, several were found in other categories as reported in Table A-1 below. A total of 40 additional Boutwell tokens were discovered, with the categories of Coins: Exonumia: Tokens: General and Collectibles: Militaria: US: Civil War being the most popular for these listings. There may have been additional Boutwell tokens that were missed since the ones found were located by a search on the name “Boutwell,” and the name isn’t always included, or spelled correctly, in the lot description. There was no feasible means of locating all the CWTs listed in these other categories, so it was not possible to expand the samples to include the additional Boutwell tokens. Again, there is no reason to suspect that omission of CWTs in other categories biased the results.

Table A-1. Other Auction Categories with Boutwell Tokens

Auction category	Number of Tokens
Coins: Coins: US: Commemorative: Early	1
Coins: Coins: US: General	2*
Coins: Coins: US: Small Cents	3
Coins: Coins: US: 2, 3, & 20 Cents	1
Coins: Exonumia: General	3
Coins: Exonumia: Tokens: General	11
Coins: Exonumia: Tokens: US Trade	6
Collectibles: Militaria: US: Civil War	<u>13</u>
Total	40

* One token was transferred to the category Coins: Exonumia: Tokens: Civil War after the sample was recorded.

The weekly sample sizes ranged from 115 to 418 tokens, with a mean of 245.5, and the number of Boutwell tokens in the samples ranged from 1 to 13, with a mean of 4.3. Boutwell tokens ranged in quantity from 0.24% to 4.88% of the weekly token sample sizes. For all the weekly samples combined, Boutwell tokens accounted for 1.747% of the total token sample.

A key question about the outcomes from these samples is whether they can be considered as random occurrences corresponding to independent drawings from a fixed population with the success proportion of p . If this is true, the occurrence of successful outcomes from a sample of size n follows a binomial probability distribution. Given the probability of success of $p = 0.0175$ as estimated from the eBay sample, we have calculated the binomial distributions for the various actual sample sizes and combined them to obtain a theoretical distribution of Boutwell tokens for the collection of 52 samples.²² The expected occurrences for each number of Boutwell tokens appearing in a sample are given in the second column of Table A-2. For the purposes of statistical analysis, the Boutwell token outcomes have been grouped into categories having at least five expected occurrences in each. The entries in the third column in Table A-2 report the actual occurrences of each number of Boutwell tokens in the samples.

Table A-2. Expected and Actual Occurrences of Boutwell Tokens

<u>Number In Sample</u>	<u>Expected Occurrences</u>	<u>Actual Occurrences</u>	<u>Relative Squared Error</u>
<2	5.461	6	0.053
2	7.123	7	0.002
3	8.764	10	0.174
4	8.705	6	0.840
5	7.405	7	0.022
6	5.578	9	2.100
>6	<u>8.965</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0.431</u>
Total	52.000	52	3.623

Certainly there is not a perfect correspondence between the expected and actual occurrences in Table A-2, but this is not surprising given the random nature of the outcomes. The question is whether the actual distribution is sufficiently close to the theoretical one to support acceptance of the simple probability model. One measure of fit is to take the square of the difference between the expected and actual occurrences for each category and divide it by the expected number of occurrences. This measure is given in the last column of Table A-2.

The sum of the individual relative squared error terms provides the overall measure of fit between the theoretical and actual occurrences. Such an error measure is described probabilistically by a chi-square distribution with, in this case, five "degrees of freedom" (two less than the number of outcome categories). According to this distribution, the probability that a random sample with these characteristics would give a total relative squared error measure of 3.623 or more is 0.605.²³ In other words, three out of five times one would expect to obtain an error measure higher than that obtained with this sample. This provides considerable support for the simple probability model as a description of the process by which individual tokens appeared in these eBay auctions.

A second test also supports this simple model as a description of the auction process. Here, instead of examining the distribution of occurrences in the samples, we compare the proportions of Boutwell tokens in the various samples and test the hypothesis that the observed proportions in the samples are sufficiently close that they could have been produced by the uniform probability of success p . For this test, it is necessary to group the samples into 26 successive sample pairs to provide a sufficient number of expected occurrences in each that will ensure test validity. The expected numbers of Boutwell and other CWTs were calculated for each sample pair, and the squares of the differences between the expected and actual occurrences were divided by the expected occurrences and summed over all the 26 sample pairs. This error measure also is described by a chi-square distribution, here with 25 degrees of freedom.²⁴ The calculated error measure is 22.356, and the probability that a random sample with these characteristics would yield a total relative squared error measure of this amount or more is 0.615. Again, about three times out of five one would expect such a sample to yield an error measure higher than that obtained here.

One characteristic of these samples was somewhat of a surprise: each contains at least one Oliver Boutwell token. Under our assumption of independent sample trials, the probability of this occurring is about 0.26 – approximately one chance in four. But the true nature of the auction process for CWTs raises this probability somewhat since the simple independent trials model does not allow for the possibility of token relisting. It is not uncommon for a token that doesn't sell in one week to be relisted for sale in the next week, or perhaps in some subsequent week. Most relisted tokens here had just a single relisting. However, one quite extraordinary case was observed during the collection of these data. This particular token was a holed specimen of NY 890B-15b that was first listed on 10/22/2000 with a starting bid of \$6.95 plus \$2.50 for shipping and handling. The token was relisted thirteen times over the next eighteen weeks, with the starting bid reduced gradually to \$2.00. It finally sold on 3/16/2001 for a bid of \$3.25. During one of these weeks, it was the only Oliver Boutwell token listed, so its relisting prevented a break in the string of samples with Boutwell tokens. Although relisting does introduce a serial dependence among samples that is not considered in the simple independent

trials model, it should not affect the relative proportions of tokens found in the sampling since relistings were included for all tokens.

Given the total sample size of 12,765 and the estimated value for p of 0.0175, we may establish confidence intervals for the estimate.²⁵ The calculated standard error of the estimate for p is 0.00116. For a 95% confidence interval, we allow a deviation of 1.96 standard errors on either side on the estimated value, which gives a range for p of 0.0152 to 0.0198. To reduce the range of this interval, we would need a larger sample size. A reduction of this range by half would require increasing the sample size by a factor of four.

APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF CWTS AUCTION SAMPLES

The Civil War Token Society (CWTS) regularly conducts mail auctions for tokens, with a total of 117 auctions held from 1968 through 2000. These auctions provide considerable information about the availability of various tokens. However, since they are restricted to Society members, they are not based as broadly as the eBay auctions and there is some question as to whether their composition is representative of the token population at large.²⁶ If these auctions could be considered as the equivalent of random samples from the token population, our data resources would be enlarged considerably.

To explore the usability of these auctions as a data source, I have examined CWTS auctions #10 through #117. Listings of these auctions are conveniently available in issues of the journal published by the Society. Auctions #1 through #9 are excluded for two reasons: first, they were not published in the journal and thus are not readily accessible; and second, most of the early auctions were restricted to tokens of rarity R3 and above, which makes them unrepresentative of the general token population.²⁷

For the 108 auctions examined, there was a total of 39,133 lots. To obtain the actual number of CWTs involved, any missing, withdrawn, or non-CWT lots were deleted, and additions were made for oddly numbered lots and tokens in multiple-item lots.²⁸ Occasionally a multi-token lot was excluded because of lack of identification of tokens in the lot. There were 163 deletions and 254 additions, yielding a final CWT population of 39,224. In this population there are 688 Boutwell store card tokens, most listed individually but some in multiple token lots.

A summary of the CWTS auction data is given in Table A-3. To save space and yet provide information about the differences between the auctions, these data

are reported for four groups of 27 auctions each. Most notably, the percentage of Boutwell tokens in the total CWTS auction population is 1.754, virtually the same as that found in the eBay sample. Not surprisingly, tests show that the difference between the means for the two samples is statistically insignificant.

Table A-3. Data for CWTS Auctions

<u>Auction range</u>	<u>Number of auctions</u>	<u>Total CWT</u>	<u>Total NY 890B</u>	<u>% NY 890B</u>
10 - 36	27	11,956	229	1.915
37 - 63	27	9,492	136	1.433
64 - 90	27	10,484	209	1.994
91 - 117	27	7,292	114	1.563
Totals	108	39,224	688	1.754

However, there is significant variation between the percentages for sample subgroups. As a consequence, these samples do not meet the statistical requirements for random samples. The reasons for this are evident in Table A-3, where two of the groups have Boutwell percentages close to 2%, while the other two are close to 1.5%, even with sample sizes that approach those for the entire eBay sample. The reason for these relatively large differences is that individual auctions occasionally have a large number of lots of Boutwell tokens, many more than would be expected if tokens appeared randomly in the auctions. Correspondingly, other auctions have very few Boutwell tokens. Perhaps this is due to collectors who submitted groups of tokens for a given auction, or to the auction manager, who arranged tokens into lots.

The question, then, is whether or not the CWTS auction data in aggregate can be considered as sufficiently random to combine with the eBay auction data. The fact that the percentages of Boutwell tokens are virtually identical for the two samples suggests that they are sufficiently similar to allow pooling of the data. Conceivably the tokens in the CWTS auctions arrive randomly, but then are held and combined into groups of related tokens for individual auctions. The fact that the individual auctions do not appear to be random samples then would not be a major concern.

If one is willing to combine the eBay and CWTS auction data, the combined sample contains 51,989 tokens, of which 911 are Boutwell tokens. The fraction of Boutwell tokens is 0.0175, and the calculated standard error of the estimate is 0.000575. For a 95% confidence interval, allowing a deviation of 1.96 standard errors on either side of the estimated value gives a range of 0.0164 to 0.0186 for the Boutwell fraction.

NOTES

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17. Kent, M. Faith, Letter written at Lancaster, NH on February 25-26, 1986 to Donald Erlenkotter, pp. 5-6.
18. Fuld (see note 7), pp. I, IV.
19. See note 13.
20. The range given corresponds to a 95% confidence interval. Popularly, this is interpreted as a 95% chance that the interval includes the true value. Actually, however, the correct interpretation is that 95% of the intervals constructed from such samples will include the true value.
21. Soeffing, D. Albert, "Some Store Card History," *TAMS Journal*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (June 1992), p. 97.
22. Binomial probability distribution calculations may be performed conveniently with the Microsoft Excel function BINOMDIST.
23. For details of this goodness-of-fit test, see Freund, John E., *Modern Elementary Statistics, Seventh Edition*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1988, pp. 367-372. Probability levels for the chi square distribution may be obtained from the Microsoft Excel function CHIDIST.
24. *Ibid.*, pp. 362-363.
25. *Ibid.*, pp. 339-341.
26. Dale Cade, the long-time auction manager for the Society, has stated that "the CWTS auction material comes from the members only, and in almost all cases is duplicate material." See *The Copperhead Courier: Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (Summer 1983), p. 29.
27. See *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Fall 1969), p. 6, and Vol. 4, No. 3 (Fall 1970), p. 20. This policy evidently was changed before Auction #8, which included some tokens of rarity level R1 as mentioned in the report for this auction in Vol. 6, No. 3 (Fall 1972), p. 76.
28. Since we are concerned here only with patriotic and store card CWTs, we exclude sutler tokens from our token data base.

Civil War Token Society

Auction #152

Terms of Sale – Read Carefully

Closing Date 24 September 2011

1. Send bids to: Dan Moore, P.O. Box 125, Monroe, MI 48161 or email with subject **CWTS Auction** to working.man@usa.net
2. Please include email address, if available, for notifications.
3. **Please include mailing address and phone number with all bids regardless of bidding method.**
4. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
5. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark or email date/time will decide tie bids.
6. Bids will be accepted with postmark or email date/time as late as the auction closing date.
7. Bids of more than \$10.00 will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids of \$10.00 or less will not be reduced.
8. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. **Please make checks payable to Dan Moore.**
9. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable.
10. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified.
11. Most all copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective “dark” will denote a color “darker” than customary. Use of the term “darkening” will denote an early stage of the coloration process.
12. Abbreviations used are SCM (Single Card Merchant) and SMT (Single Merchant Town).
13. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obverse/reverse grading.
14. Listings are per FULD: *U. S. Civil War Store Cards or Patriotic Civil War Tokens.*
15. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request.
16. Please observe a minimum bid of **\$5.00** per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction.
17. Unless otherwise noted, each auction closes on the 25th of the month that the Journal is published (March, June, September, and December). Please bid responsibly.

Sale Closes on September 24, 2011

Indiana

1. 500Q-1a, Kendallville, R5, VF, Corroded surfaces, center obverse scratch

Michigan

2. 450B-2a, Hillsdale, R6, F, Dark, corroded surfaces, with some high points reddish from wearing away of dark surface

New Jersey

3. 555B-1a, Newark, R3, AU+, Couple reverse verdigris spots, a few nicks and dings on each side, touches of luster

New York

4. 10A-4a, Albany, R2, UNC, Darkening with areas of mint red on each side, couple small nicks and some verdigris each side
5. 10A-4a, Albany, R2, XF, Darkening, significant verdigris on obverse, several small nicks each side
6. 10G-1a, Albany, R3, AU, Minor debris in lettering both sides, touches of luster
7. 140A-1a, Cohoes, R1, AU++, SMT, Good luster, circular polishing on reverse die, dark spots and some verdigris on both sides
8. 630D-1a, New York, R2, XF+, Some faint touches of red showing through, large reverse scratch and several dings
9. 630D-1a, New York, R2, UNC, Nice luster, mint red showing through on both sides, small verdigris spot, couple scratches
10. 630D-1a, New York, R2, UNC, Good luster, mint red showing through on both sides, several die cracks, dent running through several letters
11. 630M-?a, New York, AG, Broas Pie Baker, too corroded and worn to determine attribution
12. 630M-6ao, New York, R3, F, Couple obverse scratches and porous reverse

13. 630M-12go, New York, R6, VF, Lead, darkening, a few reverse scratches
14. 630M-13a, New York, R3, XF, 10% off-center, worn dies, rough surfaces, minor verdigris
15. 630M-13a, New York, R3, XF+, Darkening, no major marks, minor verdigris within devices
16. 630M-13b, New York, R4, XF, Brass, darkening, light verdigris both sides
17. 630T-1a, New York, R2, XF, Cleaned, many hairlines and scratches, holed for suspension
18. 630V-7a1, New York, R4, XF, Well worn dies, large obverse cuds top and bottom, strong die clashes both sides, few reverse scratches, verdigris within devices
19. 630AG-5b, New York, R7, XF, Brass, dark, 2 clips, debris throughout reverse
20. 630AQ-4a, New York, R1, VF, Several scrapes and dings on both sides, some verdigris
21. 630AU-1a, New York, R2, AU, Couple nicks and a little verdigris each side
22. 630BB-1g, New York, R7, VG, Lead, dark on 80% obv. and 40% rev., much debris on both sides
23. 630BU-1a, New York, R1, UNC, Nice luster, polished die, some minor nicks and spotting
24. 630BX-2g1, New York, R7, F, Copper-plated lead, dark, corroded surfaces
25. 630CC-4a, New York, R2, F, Small scrape along obverse rim, minor debris around some obverse lettering
26. 630CI-4a, New York, R7, AU+, Some Luster, handful of verdigris spots both sides
27. 890A-1a, Troy, R3, VF, A couple darker areas and nicks on reverse
28. 890B-5b, Troy, R1, VF, Brass, brown with some tiny bright spots each side, light verdigris within devices

- 29. 890B-13b, Troy, R5, XF+, Brass, a couple darker areas amongst some of the obverse lettering
- 30. 890B-22b, Troy, R6, VF, Brass, darkening in the center of the obverse
- 31. 890B-29b, Troy, R8, XF, Brass, recut 6, a few small scratches
- 32. 890B-33b, Troy, R6, AU, Brass, darkening with bright areas mixed throughout, some verdigris
- 33. 990A-1a, Williamsville, R6, VF, SMT, SCM, Numerous dings, holed for suspension

Ohio

- 34. 160I-1a, Chillicothe, R4, XF, Cleaned, numerous dark spots and scratches
- 35. 165N-9a, Cincinnati, R1, VF, A few old scratches
- 36. 165CY-63a, Cincinnati, R3, VF, Small clip, porous reverse
- 37. 165EV-17a, Cincinnati, R7, XF, Obverse nick and a couple spots, several reverse nicks and scratches
- 38. 250A-1a, Delphos, R4, VF, SMT, Uneven dark corroded surfaces
- 39. 320A-1a, Fredericktown, R6, VF, Dark with many many nicks and dings on both sides
- 40. 535A-4a, Massillon, R4, VF, Cleaned, obverse scratch in denticles
- 41. 560B-1b, Monroeville, R8, VF, Brass, dark, small obverse rim ding and center nick
- 42. 880F-7a, Troy, R5, VF, Numerous nicks and dings, mostly on obverse
- 43. 975D-1a, Wooster, R3, VF, Dark, lots of debris/verdigris within lettering
- 44. 995C-3a, Zanesville, R4, FR/VF, Obverse almost completely worn away, numerous scratches on reverse

Pennsylvania

- 45. 750M-3a, Philadelphia, R2, XF, Several small nicks, dings, and spots on each side
- 46. 750Q-1a, Philadelphia, R3, AU, Some luster, couple rim nicks, light verdigris within date, couple small marks each side

- 47. 765N-6a, Pittsburgh, R7, XF, Cleaned, some verdigris, a few nicks on the obverse and many on the reverse
- 48. 765R-3a, Pittsburgh, R2, VF, Several large obverse scratches, some verdigris within devices
- 49. 967A-1b, West Greenville, R3, VF, SMT, SCM, Brass, darkening, several nicks and light verdigris each side

Wisconsin

- 50. 120D-1a, Columbus, R4, VF, Old Cleaning, obverse corrosion in lettering, several scratches on each side
- 51. 220J-2a, Fond Du Loc, R6, XF+, Cleaned, a few spots, several small nicks on each side, touch of luster
- 52. 510AG-1a, Milwaukee, R7, VG, Porous surfaces, a few nicks
- 53. 620D-3a, Oshkosh, R6, F, Several scratches and a verdigris spot on each side
- 54. 700G-3a, Racine, R7, F, Rim damage in a couple spots and verdigris throughout lettering, a couple reverse scratches
- 55. 860C-1a, Stoughton, R3, VF, SCM, Small rim bump, tiny obverse spot, a couple small nicks
- 56. 920L-1a, Watertown, R3, VF, 2 small clips, verdigris in devices on both sides

Patriotics

- 57. 8/314a, R1, VG, Dark, corroded, numerous obverse scratches
- 58. 23/306a, R1, VF, Dark, corroded, verdigris both sides, slightly off-center
- 59. 34/276a, R8, VF, Dark, corroded, slightly bent
- 60. 37/434a, R1, XF, Obverse staining and several smaller nicks and scratches
- 61. 45/332a, R1, XF, Darkening, minor verdigris both sides, center reverse nick
- 62. 48/299a, R1, XF, A few nicks on each side, mint red peeks through in spots

63. 51/342a, R1, XF, Cleaned, retoning blue-green, few scratches and spots, some verdigris
64. 53/336a, R1, XF, A few nicks and some verdigris on each side, die break and "smeared" letters reverse
65. 59/385a, R2, XF, Dark obverse spot and some debris within devices on both sides
66. 79/351a, R1, AU+, Good luster, circular obverse die polishing, slightly uneven coloring, couple small nicks
67. 86/357, R2, XF, Modern plating, small rim cud, few scratches each side
68. 95/368a, R2, VF, Some verdigris and staining on both sides
69. 103/375a, R4, VF, Some mint red around devices, worn dies, couple small obverse spots, a little reverse porosity
70. 105/358a, R4, XF, Cleaned, hairlined, with assorted dark spots on both sides
71. 111/340a, R3, XF, Several small obverse nicks, weakly struck centers
72. 117/420a, R1, F, Large obverse rim cud and die cracks, discolored obverse, very rough surfaces, reverse verdigris
73. 117/420a, R1, VF, Couple obverse nicks, minor verdigris both sides
74. 117/420a, R1, VF, Numerous rim dings, nicks & obverse scratches, some verdigris, small clip
75. 117/420a, R1, VF, Several scrapes along obverse rim, several spots and some verdigris
76. 117/420a, R1, XF, Mint red highlights, couple small obverse stains, tiny verdigris spots both sides
77. 141/307a, R1, AU, Reddish color, several obverse nicks, scratches and spots (Minimum Bid \$39.00)
78. 143/261a, R1, XF, Cleaned, dark areas, 2 obverse rim cuds, few nicks each side
79. 151/430a, R1, VF, Traces of mint red, weak center reverse, minor verdigris both sides
80. 151/430a, R1, VF, Weak center strike, verdigris within devices
81. 160/417a, R4, VF+, Obverse dig, some verdigris both sides
82. 163/352a, R2, AU, Well struck, some luster, minor verdigris obverse - more on reverse
83. 164/312a, R1, VF+, Some debris within devices, several tiny reverse nicks
84. 164/312a, R1, XF, Darkening around devices on both sides
85. 174/272a, R1, VF, Dark, some staining and spotting, minor reverse verdigris
86. 174/272a, R1, VF, Worn dies, old obverse scratch, small reverse rim cud, somewhat porous-looking surfaces
87. 174/272a, R1, XF, Traces of red around some devices - mostly on obverse, couple small verdigris spots each side
88. 175/232a, R6, F, Uneven strike, verdigris, staining and numerous scratches on both sides
89. 175/403a, R4, F, Darkening, lower obverse weak, some verdigris both sides, small clip, small rim bump
90. 178/267a, R1, XF, Worn dies, several obverse scratches, one reverse scratch, some nicks each side
91. 180/341a, R1, F, Worn dies, obverse scratch, verdigris both sides
92. 180/341a, R1, VF, Worn dies, verdigris both sides
93. 180/341a, R1, VF+, Worn dies, rough surfaces, a few spots
94. 188/384a, R3, VF, Minor obverse verdigris - more on reverse
95. 189/399a, R1, XF, Dark, corroded, verdigris both sides
96. 189/399a, R1, XF+, Zinc plated, some surface roughness
97. 191/443a, R2, VF, Old light obverse scratch, couple reverse spots
98. 191/443a, R2, VF, Couple small rim dings, few small nicks each side
99. 191/443a, R2, VF, Some small nicks and verdigris spots each side

100. 202/434a, R1, XF, Slightly off-center, minor verdigris within devices
101. 203/412a, R2, VF, Few nicks and some verdigris each side
102. 203/413b, R4, VF, Brass, a few small spots and minor verdigris
103. 206/320a, R1, XF, A few minor nicks and rim bumps, some minor debris within devices
104. 206/323a, R3, VF, Dark, some verdigris on each side
105. 207/409a, R1, VF, Darkening, several obverse nicks, some spots, stains and verdigris on each side
106. 207/410a, R1, VF, A couple nicks and minor verdigris on both sides
107. 207/412a, R1, VF, Rusty worn obverse die, reverse center nicks, minor debris within devices
108. 208/410a, R1, XF, Some very small spots on each side
109. 209/410a, R3, VF, Some minor spotting, weak DIX, light reverse scratch
110. 210/408a, R1, XF+, Small reverse rim cud and die crack, some small nicks each side, light verdigris within devices
111. 210/416b, R3, XF, Brass, die cracks and recut letters on reverse, some verdigris within lettering, some tiny spots
112. 212/415a, R2, VF+, Couple minor marks and hints of mint red showing through both sides
113. 212/415a, R2, AU, Some luster each side, numerous verdigris spots
114. 214/416a, R1, XF+, Worn dies, obverse die crack, reverse recut letters, obverse spots, some mint luster both sides
115. 219/320a, R1, VF+, No major marks, minor debris within devices
116. 220/322a, R1, VF, No major marks, some debris within devices
117. 220/322a, R1, XF, Rim nick, several scratches and nicks, light verdigris within some lettering
118. 221/324a, R1, VF, Significant verdigris on both sides
119. 222/325a, R2, VF, Obverse die break at top, few small nicks each side, minor verdigris within devices
120. 222/325a, R2, VF, Obverse die break at top, deep obverse scratch, some verdigris spots and stains each side
121. 223/328a, R2, VF, "BY" error, verdigris within devices on both sides
122. 224/326a, R1, VF, Small obverse nick and several very light scratches, verdigris within devices both sides
123. 225A/327a, R3, XF, No major marks, significant verdigris both sides
124. 225A/327a, R3, XF+, Couple small nicks each side, rusty reverse die?
125. 225A/327a, R3, AU, Some luster and mint red on both sides, die crack each side, minor debris around some devices
126. 226/321a, R4, XF, "PRESERVED" complete, several obverse scratches, some minor staining and verdigris
127. 230/352Ba, R2, VF+, Couple small marks and minor verdigris both sides
128. 231/352Aa, R1, XF, Couple small marks each side, some obverse verdigris - more on reverse
129. 231/352Aa, R1, XF, Some small marks each side, Some verdigris within devices
130. 233/312a, R1, XF, Several small marks, some staining and verdigris on each side
131. 236/426a, R1, XF, Minor marks, some debris within devices
132. 236/426a, R1, XF, Darkening, minor debris within devices
133. 237/423a, R1, XF, Couple obverse verdigris spots, few reverse dings, minor debris around devices
134. 239/422a, R2, XF, No major marks, Some verdigris within devices both sides
135. 240/341a, R1, VF, Worn dies, few small nicks and minor verdigris each side
136. 242/374a, R2, XF, Slightly bent (as struck?), old cleaning, some dark spots each side

137. 254/434a, R1, XF, Small rim bump, couple small obverse nicks, some verdigris within devices
138. 255/390a, R1, XF, Slightly off-center, couple obverse marks, reverse die gouge, couple brighter wear spots, minor verdigris within devices
139. 255/393a, R1, VF, Darkening with some verdigris
140. 450/471a, R1, UNC, Good luster, areas of mint red on obverse, couple small obverse rim cuds, some darker areas - more so on reverse

**Sale Closes on
September 24, 2011
End of Sale – Good Luck**

THE CUPBOARD IS BARE!

**Notice: The Auction Manager urgently
needs tokens for the next auction.
As always, a low 10% selling fee applies.**

**Contact: Dan Moore, P. O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161-0125
Email: working.man@usa.net**

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Note: The editor has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

THE GENERAL STORE

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens. Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcgjobal.net

+++++
HELP! IS THERE A “CWT 47/332a”: Without a die crack? I need one for a “Die Crack Progression Set” Any condition. Tom Padula, 708-305-2178. Please call if you have one, for sale or not.

+++++
PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

+++++
JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

+++++
FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

+++++
TRADE MY VF 132/149a Lincoln/Johnson CWT. Will consider any patriotic or store card trade. Thank you. Vincent Contessa 865-690-9429 or yovinny@netzero.net. Can email scan.

+++++
YOU CAN REQUEST MY CWT RETAIL LIST from Larry Dziubek, P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027 or lcdzuibek@zoominternet.net

+++++
FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list.

Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

+++++
CWTS MEMBER DESIRES TO PURCHASE: 2/270a or 2/270b in NGC slab grade MS64 or MS65 at fair market value. Please provide images and all particulars to: alstrohen@aol.com

UNLISTED CW STORE CARDS, RARE STORE CARDS INCLUDING AN R10 MI525C-4a:

I have these and more common store cards and patriotics for sale at my web store. Pictures and prices are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com

+++++

COLLECTOR SEEKS CWT COLLECTIONS OR SINGLES: Paying retail

for undamaged tokens. Please send price/description by email to:

dcoin_currency@sbcglobal.net or write Daniel Sheffer, 48538 Van Dyke Avenue, Shelby Township, MI 48317.

+++++

CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES. Free price list of 150 different unused, inexpensive examples for the asking, write soon.

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+++++

WANTED: Counterstamped Civil War tokens or coins. Please write first.

Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or Owlproowler@aol.com

+++++

Buying Civil War Tokens

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Collectors Guide to Fancy Figural and Unusual Seal Presses

By Cox R. Crider with Don Grampp and Ron Gonty

113 pages spiral bound, printed on heavy gloss paper. Color photos of over 160 seal presses. Includes information on presses by die sinkers such as Childs, Merriam, Lovett, Knox & Lang and others. Presses from C. F. Hall, Platt Evans and other Civil War-era manufacturers. When you see the press you will realize that MA115D-2a is a toad (salamanders don't have warts).

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Cost is \$50.00 plus \$4.00 postage.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: Free 25-word ad to all Members. Members' additional ads (more than one per quarter) and non-members' ads cost 5 cents per word.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING: Full-page ad \$35, half-page \$20, quarter-page \$12, eighth-page \$8. Inside front or back cover \$40, outside back cover \$50. Halftones are \$6 each. Ads run for four consecutive issues are discounted 10%; payment with first insertion.

GENERAL: Only classified or display advertising pertaining to Civil War tokens is acceptable. Members may enclose a flyer as a special enclosure with any CWTS mailing for a cost of \$50 beyond the cost of printing. Until further notice, all advertisements should be sent to the Editor.

CWTS Membership Application

Name

Address

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email _____ **Phone** _____

Membership Categories and Dues Amounts

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|--------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Regular | \$ 15.00 | per year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Life Member | \$300.00 | total |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Associate Member* | \$ 7.50 | per year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Junior Member** | \$ 7.50 | per year |

* Resides with a Regular or Life Member, no Journal included

** Under 18 years of age, date of birth: _____

**Please make your check or money order payable to CWTS and mail to:
John Ostendorf, CWTS Sec., 523 Hiwasee Rd, Waxahachie, TX 75165.**

Payments also may be made via PayPal at www.CWTSociety.com

More CWTS Books!

The Civil War Token Journal Reprints:

Volume I (1967-1972) Hardcover, 560 pp.
Volume II (1973-1976) Hardcover, 548 pp.
Volume III (1977-1982) Hardcover, 724 pp.
Volume IV (1983-1986) Hardcover, 690 pp.
Volume V (1987-1991) Hardcover, 821 pp.
Volume VI (1992-1996) Hardcover, 854 pp.

Vols. II - VI: Non-member price, \$25; Member price, \$20

MEMBER SPECIALS:

Any two Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$30
Any three Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$45
Any four Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$60
Five Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$75
All six Journal reprint volumes (including Vol. I): \$90
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All books may be purchased on-line from our Web site at www.CWTSociety.com, or contact:

**Jud Petrie, Book Manager
P.O. Box 22, Belfast, ME 04915-0022
email: exonumist@aol.com**

Essential CWT Books

U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

Patriotic Civil War Tokens (Fifth Edition), 436 pages [2007 winner of the Numismatic Literary Guild's "Extraordinary Merit" Award]. Extensively revised edition with more than 120 new entries, 36 new dies, updated rarities, listing changes, and comprehensive "Die-a-Grams" for identifying dies. The essential reference for collecting patriotic tokens. **\$35 for non-members; \$30 for members.**

The Civil War Token Collectors Guide by Bryon Kanzinger, 236 pages. Lists all tokens with their rarities and prices according to condition. Includes a rarity scale for towns and a separate listing of the rarest store cards; filled with information including suggestions and listings for collecting by themes. Useful for valuing a collection. **Softcover: \$30 for non-members, \$25 for members; Hardcover: \$37 for non-members, \$30 for members.**

Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati by John Ostendorf, 383 pages. Provides detailed information about the millions of metallic store card tokens that were produced in Cincinnati for merchants ranging from New York to Kansas and Alabama to Minnesota. The softcover edition may be purchased from Lulu.com for \$25.50 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076901. The hardcover edition is available for \$38.00 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076883. CWTS members may also purchase the hardcover edition from the CWTS Bookstore on the Society's Web site. See the "Book Preview" on either of the above Lulu.com Web sites to view the cover and first nine pages of the book.

Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Jud Petrie, CWTS Book Manager, P.O. Box 22, Belfast, ME 04915-0022**, email exonumist@aol.com. You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

"Buy the book before the token!"

The **CIVIL WAR** **TOKEN** **JOURNAL**

Winter 2011

Volume 45

Number 4

DAVID B. HERRINTON'S



\$15 SEWING MACHINE



Hello, my name is Pat Flannery, and I would like to introduce myself to our fellow Civil War Token Society collectors. I have been an active collector for over 50 years. I began as a collector, and in the last ten years we have moved into the dealer world. I hope many of you have visited my eBay store, [tartanccscott](#). Tartan Collectables maintains a large inventory of Civil War Tokens, tokens, medals, exonumia, and other interesting items. We pride ourselves on an excellent eBay feedback and customer service record.

Tartan Collectables would like to offer to you our expertise with your Civil War Token needs. We would be happy to work with you on your want lists. We have worked during the past five years to locate difficult-to-find Civil War store cards, Patriotics, Sutler tokens, and other items. Tartan Collectables can help put our network of contacts to work for you. We can locate the needed item(s) for your collection.

Tartan Collectables can provide or assist you with submission to the NGC grading service. NGC holders help protect your collection and provide peace of mind for your precious assets. Our years of working with the grading agencies can provide you with a better overall experience.

Tartan Collectables' show schedule is being finalized for 2012. Here is a partial list of our shows: Whitman Baltimore shows (three times a year), Central States Shows, ANA Summer show, F.U.N show. Please feel free to stop by and say hello.

When it comes time to sell your collection, Tartan Collectables offers very competitive prices, whether for duplicate pieces or your entire collection. We would be pleased to meet with you or discuss the value of your collection. Tartan Collectables also works with the major auction houses to help position your collection to obtain solid results.

Here is a sampling of CWTs available:

- Abraham Lincoln Patriotic 127/248a 25% RED \$97.00 Great eye appeal!
- Monitor 241/336a 10% RED, Solid eye appeal, NGC MS-63 \$123.00
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- H. Link Brookville, Indiana IN140A-3b, Single Merchant Town R-7+ NGC MS-64. The only brass token for this merchant, great surfaces and colors \$377.00
- Fairbank & Scriver Hardware MI1570A-1a R-8+ Lawton, Michigan XF/AU Ex Paul Bosco Collection, Ex Steve Tanenbaum Collection, \$272.00
- J. Diehl Undertaker NY630T-1a large planchet AU+ R-2 popular coffin motif \$34.00
- H. Schreiner Provisions Columbus, Ohio, OH200G-1a 40% RED, Very Choice UNC, R-3, \$58.00

Thank you for reviewing our offerings. We look forward to working with you.

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THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. The society is strictly a non-profit organization. *The Journal* is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Single copy price is \$3.50. Membership in CWTS is \$15 per year, payable in advance and includes a subscription to *The Journal*.

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DUES FOR 2012 ARE DUE BY JANUARY 1

Enclosed with your copy of the Journal is a preprinted envelope for submitting your membership renewal dues payment for 2012. We hope this envelope will make the dues payment more convenient for you. You can renew without cutting out or copying additional forms. Please indicate any change of address directly on the remittance envelope.

Since the Journal is mailed by the printer with the envelopes enclosed, we apologize if you have received an envelope but have already paid your 2012 dues. Please check the mailing label on your Journal envelope. If the label says "Exp 2011" after your member number, your membership will expire at the end of 2011. If it says anything other than 2011, no payment is necessary.

We would very much appreciate payment of your 2012 dues in a timely manner. This will save the Society the added cost and effort of sending out a reminder mailing in January, and ensure that you receive your 2012 Journal issues on time.

If you prefer, you may renew your membership by PayPal on the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

We look forward to having you as a member of the Society for another year!

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Note: The editor has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY

Minutes of the Chicago General Meeting

The President called the General Meeting to order at 4:00 p.m. on August 18, 2011. Also called to order was a concurrent meeting of the CWTS Executive Board with four members present: Ernie Latter, Don Erlenkotter, John Ostendorf, and Bart Woloson.

General Business

The minutes for last year's Boston General Meeting were considered and accepted.

Secretary John Ostendorf presented a membership report which showed a total membership of 732, consisting of 555 regular members, 173 life members, 3 associate members, and 1 junior member. There was little change from last year's membership of 736. The Society's membership seems to have stabilized, due largely to the efforts of Don Erlenkotter and his wife Sandra Hunnicutt.

The Treasurer, Susan Trask, who was unable to attend the meeting, submitted a report as of June 2011. The Society's bank balance was \$18,490.46, excluding the \$13,000.00 in donations and loans reserved for the Store Card Book Revision Project.

John Ostendorf provided an update on the store card book revision. The text of the book is about 90% complete, but photo images remain a hurdle to overcome following the tragic death of Steve Tanenbaum. Approximately 1,000 plate photos were still needed about a month ago, but thanks to volunteers including Alan Bleviss, Dave Bowers, Dave Schenkman, Dave Perkins, and Scott Bliekensderfer, this number should be substantially reduced to around 400. The committee is still working with others to obtain die images, and will probably post a list of needed photos in the Winter Journal and on the CWTS webpage.

Awards

President Ernie Latter announced that two recipients of Dale Cade Service Awards had been selected by the CWTS Service and Research Awards Committee, composed of Larry Dziubek (Chair), Tom Reed, and Daniel Sheffer. Mark Glazer received a service award for transcribing the Fuld store card book into a new digital format, and for managing the financial transactions on the Society's Web site for a number of years. Steve Tanenbaum received a posthumous service award for assisting the store card book revision project both financially and by providing images of many token die varieties.

The CWTS Literary Awards Committee, composed of David Vogan (Chair), Steve Hayden, and Mark Jervis, selected the following for the Society's 2010 Literary Awards:

First Place: Donald Erlenkotter, "Civil War Token Prosecutions and Convictions"

Second Place: William Luitje, "Why Did Michigan Merchants Switch Die Sinkers?"

Third Place: Roger A. Lalich, "North Prairie, WI CWT Issuers: Three Merchants and Three Die Errors"

Honorable Mention: Donald Erlenkotter, "Gustavus Lindenmueller: The Myth, The Man, The Mystery"

General Discussion

An award memorializing Steve Tanenbaum was suggested. The Executive Board was asked to consider, once again, a tiered pricing structure for life memberships. There was discussion of starting a Facebook page for the CWTS. It was thought that such a page may be able to provide innovations such as an on-line version of the Journal and access to all prior CWTJ articles. This may appeal to younger members. It could ultimately lead to a "paperless" Journal option for some, with tiered membership pricing as the ANA offers for *The Numismatist*. Jim Higby was asked to lead a committee to explore this.

Following the discussion, the General Meeting was adjourned. After a review of efforts to recover the Society's records from the previous Secretary, the Executive Board meeting was adjourned.

John Ostendorf, Secretary

CWTS Auction Results Needed!

Thanks to Alan Kraemer, Bob Marshall, and Tom Rose, we have received several additional "Prices Realized Reports" for CWTS auctions. We still need reports for the following auctions: #38, #40-#46, #49-#50, #52-#56, #59-#60, #62, #68, #71, #73-#74, #113-#114, #116-#118. Please contact me if you have any of these.

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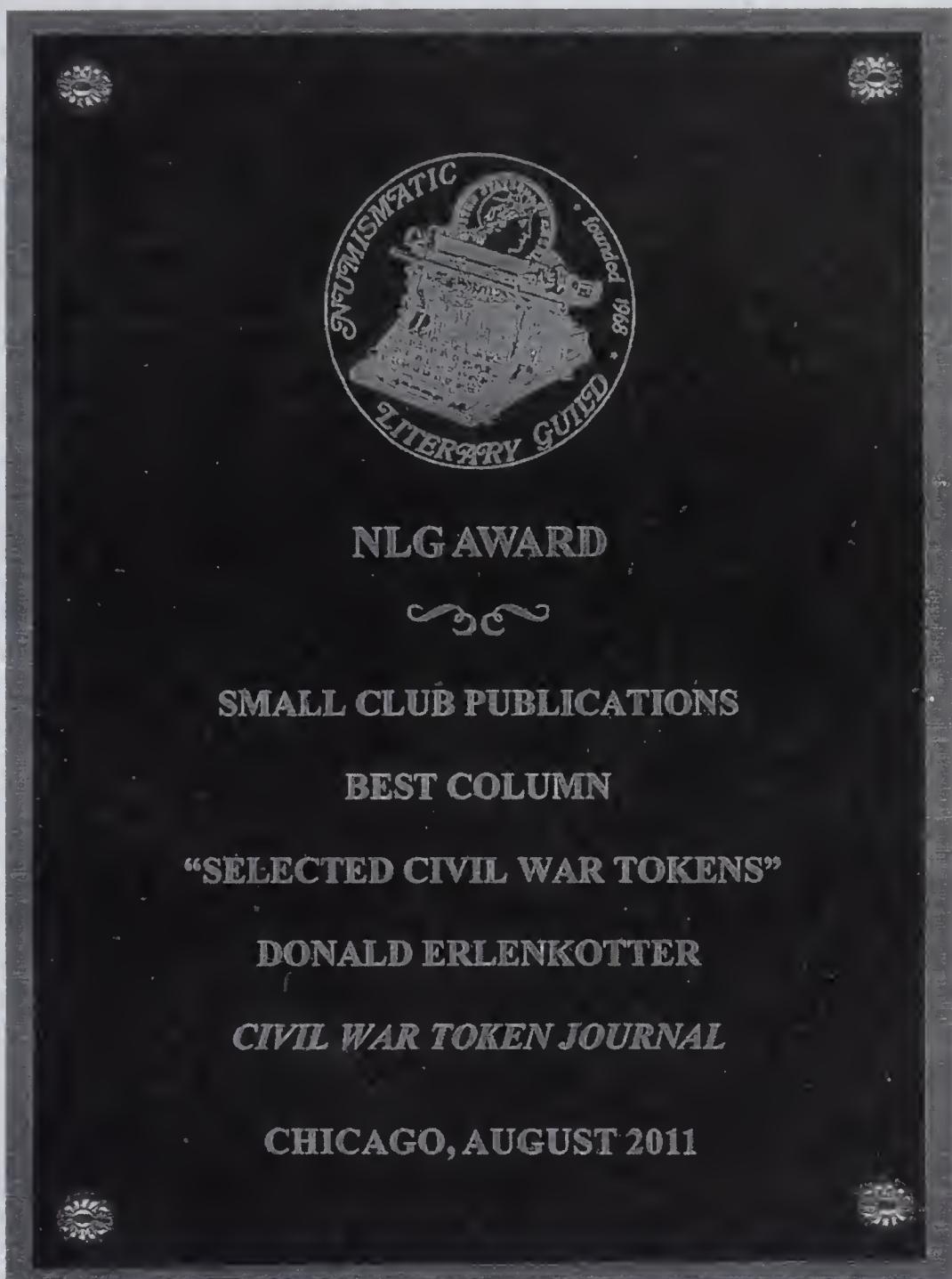


CWTJ Editor Don Erlenkotter, Secretary John Ostendorf,
and President Ernie Latter confer at the CWTS table



CWTS Board of Governors member Bart Woloson (left) and Secretary John Ostendorf with Bart's map of CWT-issuing merchants in Detroit, Michigan

NLG AWARD



The *Civil War Token Journal* was recognized with a “Best Column” award given by the Numismatic Literary Guild at the 2011 Chicago ANA meeting. This award was for Donald Erlenkotter’s column recognizing the sesquicentennial of the issue of selected Civil War-related tokens. Beginning with the 1860 “Wealth of the South” tokens in the Spring 2010 issue of the Journal, the series has reached its eighth token with this issue. And there are three more years to go!

HENRY C. WELLES, 1861

Donald Erlenkotter

Our sesquicentennial recognition of Civil War tokens issued in 1861 concludes with several from Henry C. Welles, druggist and bookseller at Waterloo, Seneca County, New York. These tokens show how the “Business Card” concept migrated eastward after its initiation by Dubois in Chicago in the late 1850s. Welles, the issuer, is also worth noting as the originator of our present Memorial Day holiday.



Die 1358



NY 940A



Die 1367

The pictures above show the two reverse dies on the Welles tokens. Die 1358, on the left, gives the year 1861 below the BUSINESS / CARD inscription, whereas die 1367, on the right, omits the year. The picture in the center is for the obverse of NY 940A-1a and -2a, with the inscription HENRY C. WELLES / DRUGGIST / & / BOOK SELLER / WATERLOO N.Y. This obverse was paired respectively with reverse dies 1358 and 1367.¹ A token with a different obverse, NY 940A-4a, also used the 1358 reverse die.

It appears that die 1367 had the year punched in later to create die 1358, which suggests that die 1367 may have originated before the war.² Die 1367 has what seems to be a tool gouge connecting the bud above the E in BUSINESS to the flower on the left. Die 1358 shows just the ends of this gouge, and it is likely that the central portion was polished out when the year was added.

Henry Carter Welles was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut on May 13, 1821. His father died when he was four years old, and his mother moved with her children to Waterloo, where her brother, Dr. Gardner Welles, was the town physician.³ Henry became a partner in a pharmacy there with his cousin, Dr. Samuel R. Welles. Dr. Welles left in 1858, and Henry continued as the sole proprietor. He was active in civic affairs, serving as the village treasurer and chief engineer of the local fire department.

In 1865 Welles praised the living veterans of the Civil War at a social gathering and proposed that the patriotic dead be honored by decorating their graves. In 1866 he repeated his proposal to General John B. Murray, who was then the Seneca County clerk. A committee of local citizens and veterans was formed, and Waterloo held its first Memorial Day observance on May 5, 1866.⁴ The following year other communities joined in observing May 5 as an occasion to decorate the graves of the dead soldiers. But on May 5, 1868 General John A. Logan, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued a general order designating May 30 as the official day of observance.

Over the years, confusion grew about the origins of Memorial Day. But in March 1966 Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York signed a proclamation recognizing Waterloo as the source of the holiday. In May of that year both houses of Congress unanimously passed a resolution giving Waterloo official recognition. On May 26, 1966 President Lyndon B. Johnson signed a Presidential Proclamation recognizing Waterloo as the birthplace of Memorial Day.

On February 3, 1857 Henry C. Welles married Josephine Shotwell, daughter of the late David Shotwell, at Waterloo.⁵ They had three children, all of whom died in childhood. Henry died on July 7, 1868, reportedly from the effects of a heat stroke suffered at a Memorial Day observance. His widow, who survived him for more than fifty years, died at Umatilla, Lake County, Florida on February 19, 1921.⁶ Unfortunately Henry, the founder of Memorial Day, has no descendants to honor him.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. XLII-XLIII, 293. Based on a study of business card tokens, William Luitje has proposed that the Waterbury Button Company struck the Welles tokens. Die 1358 was also used for MI 370H-1a and -1b, and die 1367 for the MI 225CI varieties.
2. Store card reverse die 1367 is the same as patriotic reverse die 460. In the fifth edition of the patriotic token book, this die has been reclassified as non-contemporary. See George and Melvin Fuld, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, p. 291.
3. Quagliana, Ed, "The Memorial Day Story," *TAMS Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (June 1971), pp. 91-93.
4. Fredette, Tom, "A Summer Adventure," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (Spring 1999), pp. 11-14.
5. *New York Herald*, New York City, February 17, 1857.
6. Death Certificate for Mrs. Josephine Wells, File No. 1542, Lake County, FL.

Frederick Nelson Dubois (IL 150P): Father of the Civil War Token?

Donald Erlenkotter

Frederick N. Dubois (IL 150P), silversmith of Chicago, occupies an uncertain position in the world of Civil War tokens. He struck a number of store card tokens issued in Illinois, Iowa, and New York, all using the 1368 "Business Card" reverse die. These have been listed as Civil War tokens for many years.¹ But now it is believed that most, if not all, of the die 1368 tokens were struck during the 1857-1859 period. Several varieties appear in a list of merchant tokens from the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Pennsylvania dated 1859, and others were in the February 1860 sale of the Groh collection by Bangs Merwin & Co.²



Even if he didn't actually strike tokens during the Civil War, Rulau declares that "Dubois was, in fact, the originator of what in 1861-1864 was to become the Civil War token!" Does Dubois merit this distinction? From his own account of the 1857-1859 period, we have the following description of his business card token venture:³

The U.S. Government had first coined the new copper cent which was very small, and I conceived the idea of making an advertising card of it. I had acquired some skill at making steel dies, so I made a die with the wreath of the new cent on it, and in place of the words "One Cent" on the coin, I put the words "Business Card" so there was no chance of counterfeiting the coin. On the other side of the coin I put the name and business of whoever wanted to buy them. I made a small machine that fitted on one of my presses and which was partly automatic. Then I purchased cheap scrap sheet copper, rolled it to the right thickness on my silver rollers, cut the little round pieces out with my press dies and put them through the stamping press and they were done.

Dubois further provided an economic analysis of his token operations:

I did all this work myself so the cost of it was very small and more than half of what I sold them for was profit. I sold them to people who wanted to advertise for nine dollars a thousand, and they passed them off in their business for pennies, making a profit of ten percent. I don't recall how many of these pennies I made, but made them for the Chicago businessmen and county merchants until it ran into hundreds of thousands and they were in general circulation all around.

From this analysis, we see that Dubois had the key realization that the change in 1857 from the copper large cent to the 19mm Flying Eagle cent created an opportunity for tokens of the same size. These would be less expensive than previous merchant tokens, and therefore potentially more profitable. Clearly he intended to have his "Business Card" advertising tokens resemble the new one-cent coins as closely as the law would allow.

After such a promising start, why didn't Dubois continue and eventually make tokens during the Civil War? Here he has given a revealing explanation for why he ended his token business:

[The tokens] attracted attention of Chicago newspapers where they were described as a nuisance so I stopped making them. The public never knew where they came from but I made quite a little money from the project to help my weak business.

The "attention of Chicago newspapers" indicated here appeared in the following editorial in the *Chicago Press and Tribune* on August 11, 1859, p. 1:

A COIN NUISANCE

We could wish that the business firms, some six or eight in number, who have chosen the more enterprising than sensible mode of advertising, by filling all collections of our smaller currency with spurious imitations of the new penny piece, might be visited by the fruits of their own devices. May they never take in twelve pennies whereof six at least are not their own "business cards." At a recent collection in one of our Sabbath Schools, out of thirty-two pennies eight were the "business cards" of five different Chicago firms. We were shown yesterday a collection of thirty dollars in pennies taken in at a brewery for yeast, and of these four to five in each of several successive handfuls taken at random were these spurious little copper nuisances. We like advertising but this strikes us as overdoing it. It is an impudent and silly thing, this forcing "business cards" into your neighbor's pockets to jingle with honest pennies.

This, then, brought an end to the Dubois token operation. However, it didn't stop other Chicago die sinkers such as Childs and Escherich from entering the advertising token business in 1860 and 1861.⁴ These die sinkers even mimicked the Dubois tokens by their use of the "Business Card" caption on their tokens.

It is interesting that Dubois stated that the public never knew the source of his tokens. It appears that he kept his identity as a token producer hidden to such an extent that he might well be called "Chicago's stealth die sinker." Here are the listings for him in Chicago's city directories:

1856	DUBOYS, F. N. silversmith, 248 Clinton st. 18 m
1857	DuBois F. N. silversmith, 248 Clinton, N. Y. 18 m
1858	Dubois Frederick N., silverware, 258 S. Clinton.
1859	Dubois Frederick N., silverware, 258 S. Clinton, h same
1860	DuBois Nelson F., silversmith, 258 S Clinton, h same
1861	Dubois Nelson F., silversmith, 258 S Clinton

As observed by Lyon, Dubois didn't give his street address on his token, resorting instead to the anonymity of a post office box.⁵ He also didn't mention token producing activities either in his directory listings or on his token. After the newspaper editorial of 1859, he further disguised his identity by substituting his middle name for his first name in the directories.

How did Dubois become a silversmith in Chicago, and what became of him afterwards? There is much more to his life than this brief Chicago encounter might suggest. Frederick Nelson Dubois was born on 5 October 1829 at Catskill, Greene County, New York, the youngest child of John Dies DuBois and Rebecca Overbaugh.⁶ The family farm was unusual in having a mechanical workshop where all the implements needed on the farm were produced, and Frederick N. became known early for his mechanical abilities. At the age of sixteen he went to Buffalo, New York where he learned the trade of silversmith with his brother Philo. In 1854 he moved to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufacture of silverware.⁷ When the Civil War began, this affected his business so severely that he was forced to abandon it.

Dubois previously had invented machinery for crushing gold ore, and so in 1862 he proceeded with his wife and two children to the gold mines of Colorado, settling at Black Hawk in Gilpin County. After several years in gold mining, he and three of his brothers organized the Colorado Ore Reducing Works. He constructed the works of this new company at Black Hawk, but after almost a year of operations the works unfortunately were destroyed by a fire.

Dubois returned to New York in 1868, where he associated with his brothers in J. G. DuBois and Company, manufacturers of doors, sashes, and blinds. The firm added the manufacture of lead pipe to their business in 1871, with Frederick N. in charge. He invented and patented a plumbing fixture, the "DuBois Seamless Drawn Lead Trap," and in 1877 organized The DuBois Manufacturing

Company of New York, with branches in London and Berlin, for handling this product in the U.S. and Europe. It became widely used by plumbers “in all civilized countries.”

Dubois restored the old family estate at Catskill and became a benefactor for the community there, contributing both his time and financial support. He died at Catskill on July 8, 1915.⁸

Can Frederick Nelson Dubois reasonably be considered to be the “Father of the Civil War token”? One can argue that his realization of the economic advantages of the new 19mm size for small cents paved the way for Civil War tokens to be used as small cent substitutes. Clearly he intended this use for the tokens he produced, even though it was before the rise of war-time demand for cent substitutes. He also seems to have introduced the “Business Card” designation for the tokens, which was copied by other die sinkers in Chicago and then across the country. His tokens were used as cent substitutes during the war, and have been listed among Civil War tokens. It now appears that he did cease token production before the war began. But this does not detract from the major influence he had on the rise and evolution of Civil War tokens.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. XLIII, 8-9, 11-17, 19-20, 23, 110, 227, 233, 589; Dziubek, Larry, “New Chicago Storecard Surfaces,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 43, No. 1 (Spring 2009), pp. 7-9.
2. Rulau, Russell, *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens, 1700-1900, Fourth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2004, pp. 281-285, 325.
3. Soeffing, D. Albert, “Some Store Card History,” *TAMS Journal*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (June 1992), p. 97.
4. Erlenkotter, Donald, “Childs – Union 1861,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (Fall 2011), pp. 9-12.
5. Lyon, Gary L., “Chicago’s Merchants and Their Storecards,” *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Winter 1982), pp. 6-9.
6. Pelletreau, William S., *Genealogical and Family History of New York, Vol. I*, Lewis Publishing Co., New York, 1907, pp. 182-186; DuBois, Anson and James G., *Documents and Genealogical Chart of the Family of Benjamin DuBois of Catskill, New York*, New York, 1878, pp. 84-90.
7. See the 1860 Federal Census for Ward 5, Chicago, Cook County, IL [p. 22, family #192, listed as “Fred W. Dubus”].
8. *New York Times*, July 9, 1915, p. 11.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Roswell Burrows noted the uncertainty of some of the early Hetrich and Guttag token attributions and reported some research by Bob Hailey in "The Mussey Token." Originally listed under Mussey, Ohio, E. Cory Morse's token was traced to Capac, Mussey Township, Michigan (MI 680A). Jack Detwiler wrote in his "Patriotic Patter" that Max Schwartz, a highly respected attorney and collector from New York, had advocated collecting tokens through specialty groups like the CWTS. But even within the broad grouping of Civil War tokens one can collect from any number of sub-groups, like Army-Navy tokens, one from each state, all merchants in a state, and so on. In "Notes on Blacklead and Babbitt Metal" David Gladfelter commented on the metal, which is used for bearings, and blacklead, the lubricant for them. [Although Gladfelter was not aware of any uses of Babbitt metal in tokens and medals, we have seen a large medal of this composition which now resides in the collection of Sam Deep of Pennsylvania.] At the Washington ANA convention, the CWTS meeting had a discussion about the "new" store card catalog which was to become available shortly. [In the 2011 meeting a similar discussion was held about a new edition of this catalog now close to fruition.] Edwin Hibarger reported a "New Wealth of the South Metal Variety," a white metal specimen of 511/517. He cited a study by Jack Detwiler that differentiated among the dies 514 through 518. Leland Stickle traced the long life of the clothing business of "A. Alschuler, Mens Clothier, Ottawa, Illinois" (IL 660A). Chet Robinson found a number of tokens from towns with the same name - "Twin Cities." For example, tokens were issued in both Albany, New York, and Albany, Indiana. Others were given, including one triple-header: Waterloo, in Iowa, New York, and Wisconsin. [In our Spring 2011 issue Ball and Ostendorf added a new variation here - "twin cities" in the same state.] On a related theme, David Gladfelter found in "One Merchant, Two Sinkers" some 16 merchants with tokens cut by two die sinkers, and one merchant represented by three different die sinkers!

Thirty Years Ago A paper note was illustrated for "D.L. Wing, Civil War Token Issuer of Albany, N.Y." Joe Schmidt took "A Close Look at Mr. [sic] Heilbroner's Card" and concluded that the "nickel" varieties of these tokens, struck with the Business Card reverse die 1368, quite likely are Civil War-era restrikes. Kenneth Trobaugh provided some great pictures in "Robinson & Ballou NY 890E Cardboard Currency." Cindy Grellman designed a "CWT Storecard Crossword Puzzle" and promised "a 'token' of my congratulations" to the first solver of the puzzle. [Cindy actually gave out five tokens, including an R6 store card to the first place winner.] A remembrance of Richard Brown, a

former CWTS President, appears in this issue. Short pieces were provided by Steve Fry ("Rankin & Gibbs, Sac & Fox Traders"); Robert Kraft ("Phony 11/298?"); Anonymous ("New Obverse Die Discovered for MI 527C"); and Dennis Wierzba ("The Jonesville [Michigan] Woolen Factory," a reprint of an 1863 article from a nearby Hillsdale newspaper). Michael Renner continued with Part 3 of his "Specialized Obverse Dies by Subject."

Twenty Years Ago New President Dennis Wierzba reported on the "new" store card book, for which a "new" printing would be retailed at \$65. Jon Jacobi wrote a strongly worded editorial, "An Unwise Proposal," calling for the CWTS to remain dedicated to the study of tokens with other Civil War-related exonumia left to separate specialty groups. New collector Charles Collins reported a new Madison store card (WI 410G) and illustrated the variety. Hugh Cooper lauded Dale Cade for his handling of Cooper's tokens consigned to past CWTS auctions. A detailed report of the CWTS General Meeting was provided, which mentioned that plans were under way to revise the store card book one state at a time. Bill Jones offered advice on "Ten Ways to Help the Collector Survive and Have Fun in the Civil War Token Market." A few of his better suggestions are "Don't buy junk," "Do buy the book," and "... consider the purchase of an expensive token ... carefully." The Editor presented "Profiles: CWTS Activist, Cindy Grellman," an interesting and in-depth description of, arguably, the most knowledgeable and hardest-working female numismatist in 1991 [and in 2011 also].

Ten Years Ago Sterling Rachootin studied the "Deterioration in Die 47" and illustrated nine progressive states in die breaks for this die. Spencer Radnich, Jr., offered a tongue-in-cheek "Change Your R1s Into R8s!! Or Finding the Elusive Lindenmueller NY630AQ-9a." "Passings" provides two obituaries, the first for Dr. Larkin Wilson, long-time CWTS Verification Officer, followed by one for Robert Hailey, an early CWTS Vice President. Tom Fredette compared U.S. coinage with Civil War tokens in "Liberty Cap Store Card Reverses." Sterling Rachootin asked the question "Why Would a Doctor, Dentist, or Lawyer Issue Cent Size Tokens?" followed by an answer. He next presented "Die 467 – The Republican Platform" and discussed some of the opposition to Lincoln's positions during his Presidency. Sterling also was kind enough to point out the Publisher's goof on an earlier article.

Editor's note: Thirty years ago the Winter 1981 issue announced Paul's appointment as Publisher of the *CWTJ* (then *The Copperhead Courier*). He volunteered for this position after the previous publisher departed abruptly, and held it for the next 28 years. He even continued in the position during his term as President of the Society. We owe a great deal to Paul for his many years in this role.

Now we again have a vacancy in the Publisher's position. Any suggestions or nominations to fill this vacancy would be welcomed!

DAVID B. HERRINTON (MI 225AK) AND HIS DOUBLE THREAD \$15 SEWING MACHINE

Bart Woloson

David B. Herrinton was a merchant in Detroit, Michigan who issued a single-variety Civil War store card (MI 225AK-1a). The obverse bears the inscription HERINTON'S / DOUBLE THREAD / \$15 / SEWING / MACHINE / DETROIT, MICH. The reverse was struck with the Childs 1106 die, dated 1863. Almost a hundred merchants in Detroit issued Civil War tokens, but Herrinton was the only one to use Childs as a die sinker.



Herrinton's name is misspelled on the token, with one "r" missing. This, along with other misspellings in the Detroit city directories such as Harrington, Harrinton, Herrington, etc., make him a bit difficult to track. Fortunately we have a biographical sketch for him that provides many details of his life.¹

David B. Herrinton was born in Truxton, New York on May 17, 1814. He went to Michigan in 1820 with his parents, who died soon after going there. He moved to Milford, Michigan in 1834, where he had a furniture business and married Elvira Burrrington in 1841. After having one child, Albert, she died in 1845. Herrinton then moved to Tyrone, Michigan. By 1850 he was living in Springfield, Michigan, where he married Fanny Park that same year.² He entered the pottery business there and manufactured pots, crocks, and jugs. In 1860 Herrinton sold his pottery business and relocated to Detroit, where he went into the grocery business. When this business lagged early in the War, he sold it and invested in property at the corner of Bates and Farmer streets.

In 1862 Herrinton went into the sewing machine business in Detroit. The first somewhat successful American double-thread sewing machine was invented

by Walter Hunt in 1834. Hunt failed to pursue a patent because he feared his invention would cause unemployment in the trades. This did not bother Elias Howe, who obtained a patent on the same system in 1846. Isaac Singer put this system into mass production in the 1850s and was sued by Howe for patent infringement. Howe won and received two million dollars in royalty payments from Singer between 1854 and 1867 – a huge fortune at the time. During the 1850s the sewing machine industry went through a period of disruptive patent lawsuits, known as the “Sewing Machine War.”³ In 1856 Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, the four main sewing machine patent holders in the United States, joined as the “Sewing Machine Combination” and signed the Albany Agreement, which established a schedule of royalties to be paid by sewing machine manufacturers.⁴ This arrangement allowed a less litigious development of the industry.

Herrinton introduced the first low-cost sewing machine in Detroit, driven by hand with a wheel and handle – “Herrinton’s \$15 Sewing Machine.” He was the only person in the state who repaired sewing machines, which were sent to him from all over the country. Business was brisk, and by 1864 he moved his office to prime real estate in the Russell House block at 138 Woodward Avenue where he was associated with James N. Boylan, who had been a sewing machine agent previously. Herrinton set up a general agency with agents all over the United States and Canada, and ran advertisements for new ones in *Harper’s Weekly*, *Moore’s Rural New-Yorker*, and *The Country Gentleman* in 1864 and 1865:

\$75 A MONTH. – Agents wanted to sell sewing machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. Address,

D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

In 1866 Boylan separated his business interests from Herrinton. He continued as a sewing machine agent through 1872, and then became a mattress manufacturer. Boylan is recorded as a Michigan State Senator in 1877. Herrinton seems to have changed sewing machine affiliations several times, as he was an agent for the Star Sewing Machine in 1867-68, the Wilson shuttle sewing machine in 1869, The Detroit Shuttle Sewing Machine in 1870, and the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine in 1872. From 1872 to 1874 sewing machine sales in the U.S. fell almost 40%, following the Panic of 1873.⁵ It appears that Herrinton left the business during this period.

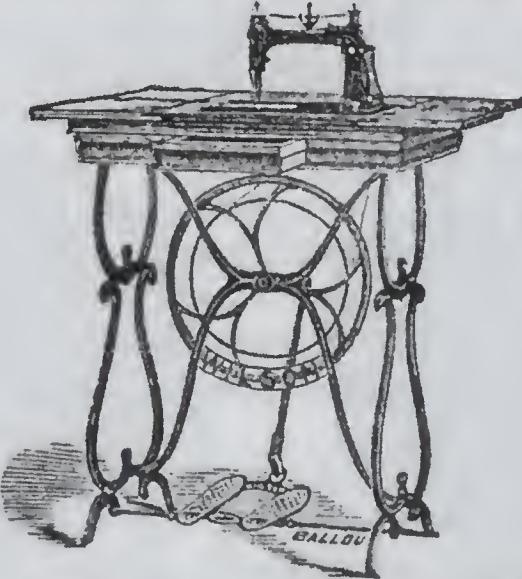
At this point it is useful to consider the place that a sewing machine had in a household in the 1860s. Household appliances consisted of a cast iron stove, an ice box, and some simple machinery to peel and core fruits and vegetables to “put up.” The home washing machine was an oval copper boiler designed to fit on top of the stove, together with a plunger. Carpet cleaning was accomplished by hanging the carpet on a clothes line and beating it with a wire wand. If you were

fairly well-off, you aspired to a sewing machine. The industry standard was the treadle-driven machine made by Howe or Singer selling for \$50 to \$150 each – in a time when typical wages were on the order of \$300 per year. Herrinton's introduction of a \$15 sewing machine was analogous to the price of a personal computer dropping from \$3000 down to \$300, which made it affordable by the masses.

The competition must have feared the \$15 sewing machine. An agent for "NEW WILSON" sewing machines located just a block north of Herrinton placed this ad in 1863:

60

SAVE 15 DOLLARS



DON'T BE HUMBUGGED

Into giving the Sewing Machine RING Fifteen Dollars,
when you can save that amount by using your
own good sense, by getting the

NEW WILSON.

Although this machine was introduced in this city
only one year ago, it has become the most POPULAR
Sewing Machine. All the high price Shuttle Machines
made war against it, declaring the Machine, and they
who sold it would soon fail. Facts prove all those
statements false. Hundreds of these machines are now
running in this city with entire satisfaction to the
owners, while nearly all the Shuttle Machines, by
which the Wilson was so stoutly opposed, have changed
proprietors and are being numbered with things that
have ceased to be popular. Call at the rooms and make
your selection. CHENEY, SON & BARTLETT,
172 Woodward Avenue, Detroit

Observe that this ad promised only a savings of \$15 on a sewing machine, whereas \$15 was Herrinton's *total* price. It is unlikely that Herrinton invented or manufactured his sewing machine. In fact, it's not clear how he was able to maintain this price and absorb the royalties to the Sewing Machine Combination, even though these royalties had dropped in 1860 from \$15 per machine to \$7.⁶ It

appears that he might have encountered some legal complications here. One ad placed in 1865 by Shaw & Clark, a competing sewing machine company, solicited agents for its new model which was claimed to be “the only low price machine in the country which is *licensed* by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.” Further, the ad stated that “*All other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to fine and imprisonment.*” This reassuring message appeared on the same page as Herrinton’s ad, and also one by Gates & Co. of Detroit which touted a “new and improved \$20 Sewing Machine, the best . . . in use.”⁷ It seems to have had an impact on Herrinton since in 1870 when he advertised the Detroit Shuttle Sewing Machine he described it as “fully licensed, and the price only \$25.”⁸

In 1874 Herrinton patented a spring-loaded clock-work “motor” attachment to run a sewing machine without hand or foot power, designed for tailor shops.

D. B. HERRINTON.

Motive Powers for Sewing-Machines.

No. 152,633.

Patented June 30, 1874.

Fig. 1.

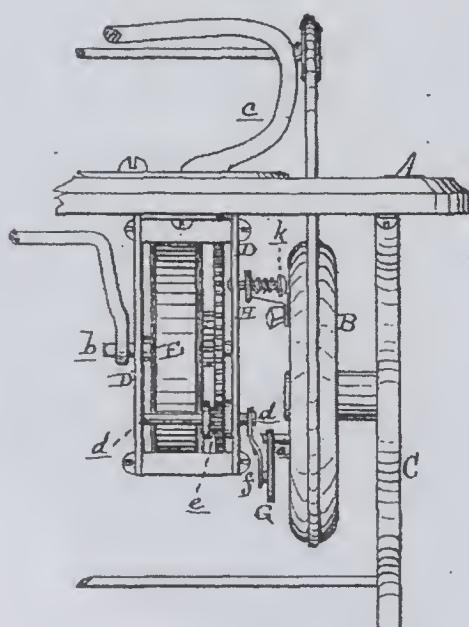
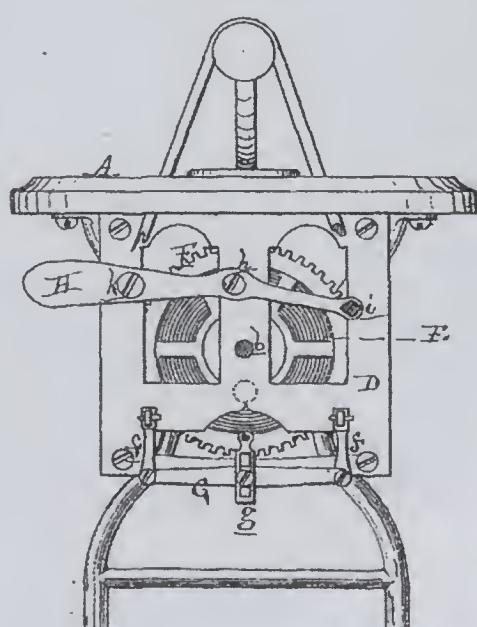


Fig. 2.



After concluding his sewing machine business, he had various occupations, including being an agent for *The Evening News*. In the late 1870s he started the Excelsior Bakery on Woodward Avenue with his son William under the firm name of Herrington & Son. The bakery appears to have closed by 1880.⁹

Herrinton's son Albert was among the first and youngest to enlist in the Union Army from Michigan. He served as a drummer throughout the War. David was too old to enlist in the regular army, but he joined the "minutemen" who could be called on day or night to protect against raids by Southern refugees in Canada. On one occasion Mayor Barker called up over one thousand minutemen, including Herrinton. They assembled in thirty minutes to repel an incendiary raid coming across the river from Canada. The party of fifty raiders turned tail when they saw the welcoming committee. The Mayor was amazed that he could raise this number of men-in-arms on such short notice.

In politics Herrinton was a Republican, and he held the position of market clerk of the eastern market for two years. He was a Methodist, a member of the choir, and a major donor in replacing the Old Congress M.E. Church after a fire. David B. Herrinton died in Detroit on June 14, 1886.

NOTES

1. Carlisle, Fred, *Chronography of Notable Events in the History of the Northwest Territory and Wayne County*, Wayne County Historical and Pioneer Society, Detroit, 1890, pp. 267-269.
2. In the 1850 Federal Census for Springfield, Oakland County, MI [p. 301, family #36], he is listed as a wagon maker, and in 1860 he is listed there as a potter [p. 260, family #346].
3. Mossoff, Adam, "The Rise and Fall of the First American Patent Thicket: The Sewing Machine War of the 1850s," *Arizona Law Review*, Vol. 53 (2011), pp. 165-211.
4. Grover & Baker's agent in Detroit in 1863 and 1865 was W. W. Whitlark, who issued the MI 225CM tokens. See Luitje, William, "W. W. Whitlark and the Grover & Baker Company," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 43, No. 1 (Spring 2009), pp. 10-14.
5. Brockett, L. P., "Sewing Machines," pp. 205-210 in *Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia*, Vol. IV, Barnard, Frederick A. P. and Guyot, Arnold (eds.), Alvin J. Johnson & Son, New York, 1878.
6. Ibid.
7. *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, Rochester, NY, May 13, 1865, p. 154.
8. *The Fredonia Censor*, Fredonia, NY, April 13, 1870, p. 1.
9. In the 1870 Federal Census for Ward 2, Detroit, Wayne County, MI [p. 72, family #121], he is listed as a machinist, and in 1880 he is listed in Detroit as a canvasser [ED 284, family #360].

A Civil War Token Mystery

William Luitje

wvluitje@gmail.com

The picture below of store card stock reverse die 1294 poses a mystery. Can you find, and solve, this mystery? Hint: This reverse is used only on RI 700F-1a, the token of saloon keeper H. Y. Lefevre of Providence, Rhode Island.



The answer may be found on page 28 of this issue.

MAYOR GETS “I. O. U. PENNY” ISSUED BY THIS CITY IN 1863

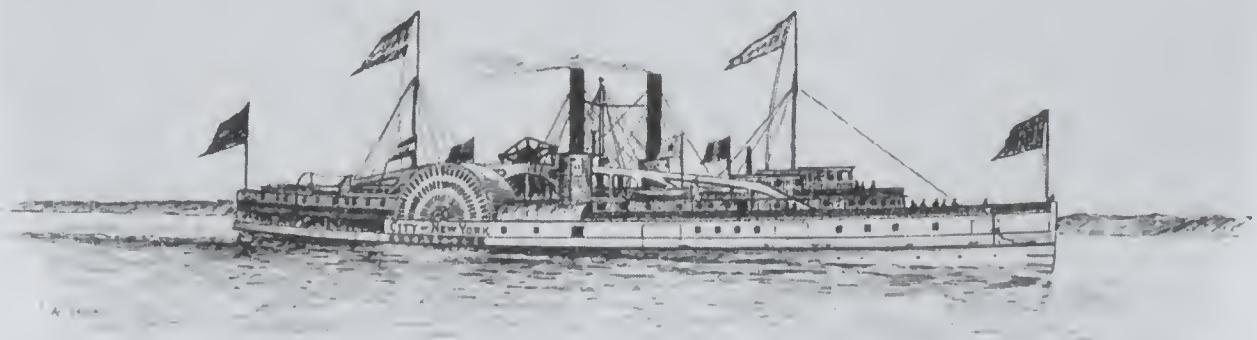
Mayor O'Brien received a one-cent copper token issued by New York City in 1863 yesterday as the gift of A. R. Hunt, secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners of Huntington, W. Va. In a letter accompanying the gift Mr. Hunt said:

I take the liberty of sending you a token which I think, under the good work of our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, you will never have to use. Trusting you will accept the same as a keepsake and with every wish for prosperity for you and your administration, I am,

“A. R. HUNT”

The copper token bears an Indian head with the year 1863 stamped on the metal. The other side carries the inscription, “City of New York I O U one cent.” The Mayor expressed his pleasure at receiving the gift and said he would ask a coin expert to give him more detail on the circumstances under which the coin was issued.

[From the *New York Times*, March 23, 1933, p. 6]



Rumor has it that Mayor Michael Bloomberg of New York City was greatly relieved to learn that the Civil War Token Society recently absolved the city of any responsibility for these “I O U” tokens issued 148 years ago. An article in the Fall 2011 issue of the Society’s *Civil War Token Journal* linked these tokens to a paddle-wheel steamer named *City of New York*, which operated on Long Island Sound during the Civil War. During the 78 years since this letter appeared in the *New York Times*, the city’s obligation for these tokens had remained uncertain. In these days of financial stress, any reduction in such obligations is certainly very welcome.

A “City of Boston” Civil War Token?

Donald Erlenkotter

In our last issue, we examined a “City of New York” Civil War token and associated it with a double-sidewheel steamboat of this name that ran on Long Island Sound between New York and New London, Connecticut.¹ The steamer had a sister ship, *City of Boston*, which operated on the same route and held the record for the fastest run between New York and New London for almost thirty years. Here I present a token linked to the *City of Boston* and discuss the likelihood that it may be a Civil War token.

The token, shown below, has an obverse with D. F. WALLER above a train, and CONDUCTOR beneath the train. Its reverse has BOSTON & NEW YORK over a steamboat and VIA NORWICH under the ship. The steamboat appears to be identical to the *City of New York*, but has CITY OF BOSTON displayed on its sidewheel cover.



The reverse specifies the route taken by passengers between Boston and New York. The two ships sailed between New York City and New London under the auspices of the Norwich & New York Transportation Company. The leg of the journey between New London and Worcester, Mass. was by rail via the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and the leg between Worcester and Boston was on the Boston and Worcester Railroad.²

This token was the business card of David F. Waller, evidently the conductor of one of the trains on this route. As a business card, it is somewhat unusual in that it doesn't identify Waller's employer and specifies just a general route that combined the operations of three separate companies.

The token is atypical of Civil War tokens in its oval shape, black hard rubber composition, and dimensions of 35 x 44.5mm. Certainly it would not have served as a monetary substitute during the war. Schenkman's catalog of rubber merchant tokens lists this one as MA 180-W5.³

We would like to know more about just when this token was issued, and the particular business with which it was associated. Some help is provided by data for Waller's life, which began with his birth in Royalton, Vermont on 25 February 1824 as the son of Daniel Waller and Mary Russell.⁴ During the period from 1848 to 1850 he appears in Boston directories as a brakeman. By 1850 he had become a conductor at Boston. In the time line given below, he is listed as a conductor in each record.

1850	Federal Census, Boston, MA ⁵
1851	25 February, marriage to Mary D. Hallett in Boston
1852	<i>Boston Directory</i> : Worcester R. R. boards 9 Columbia
1853	<i>Boston Directory</i> : boards 5 Wash. Ct.
1854	<i>Boston Directory</i> : boards 5 Wash. Ct.
1855	<i>Boston Directory</i> : B. & W. R. R. bds. 5 Washington Ct.
1855	1 March, birth of daughter Mary Ellen Waller in Boston
1855	Massachusetts State Census, Ward 11, Boston, family #1936
1856	<i>Boston Directory</i> : [not listed]
1856	Norwich and Worcester Railroad, office Norwich, Ct. ⁶
1857	<i>Boston Directory</i> : h. 8 Marlboro
1858	<i>Boston Directory</i> : h. 21 Hudson
1859	<i>Boston Directory</i> : B. & W. R. R. house 21 Hudson
1860	<i>Boston Directory</i> : B. & W. Railroad, house 21 Hudson
1861	<i>Boston Directory</i> : B. & W. R. R. house 707 Tremont
1862	<i>Boston Directory</i> : B. & W. R. R. house 39 Harvard
1863	Civil War Draft Registration, Worcester, MA: B. & W. R. R.
1864	<i>Worcester Directory</i> : Bost. R. R. h 6 Arch
1865	<i>Worcester Directory</i> : Boston R. R. h 6 Arch
1866	16 February, birth of son Daniel B. Waller in Worcester
1866	<i>Worcester Directory</i> : Boston R. R. h 6 Arch
1867	<i>Worcester Directory</i> : Boston R. R. h 6 Arch
1867	23 July, death of David F. Waller, age 43 years, in Worcester
1867	29 July, death of son Daniel B. Waller, age 1 year, 5 months

Notably, David F. Waller was affiliated consistently with the Boston & Worcester Railroad up until his death in 1867, except for a one-year assignment as a conductor with the Norwich & Worcester Railroad in 1856.

This token could not have been issued before the *City of Boston* began operation. The initial listing for this service appears in the schedule for the Boston and Worcester Railroad included in the 1861 *Boston Directory*:

NEW YORK VIA NORWICH, by *new and splendid STEAMERS CITY OF BOSTON OR CITY OF NEW YORK*, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5:30 P.M.

More precisely, the *City of Boston* made her first voyage from New York on July 4, 1861.⁷

Thus the token must have been issued sometime between July 1861, when the ship first operated, and July 1867, when Waller died. However, listings for the Norwich Steamboat Line from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* provide strong evidence that it was issued between the middle of 1861 and the end of 1862. On July 8, 1861 it was announced that rail connections from Boston would link to the steamer *Connecticut* and the new steamer *City of Boston*. Further, “Conductors D. F. Waller and W. F. Barton accompany the passengers through to New York.” On July 31, 1861 the announcement was repeated, with the new steamer *City of New York* replacing the *Connecticut*. D. F. Waller is listed in these notices through January 23, 1863, and is replaced by another conductor afterwards. Almost surely Waller issued his business cards for this route between these dates.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Ken Bauer for permission to use the photographs of the Waller token from his Web site at www.cwtoken.com, and John Ostendorf for providing information from the Worcester directories. The token photographs were originally obtained from the late Steve Tanenbaum in 2009.

NOTES

1. Erlenkotter, Donald and Luitje, William, “Relocating the ‘City of New York’ (NY 630Q) to Norwich, Connecticut,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (Fall 2011), pp. 5-8.
2. Farnham, Elmer F., *The Quickest Route: The History of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad*, Pequot Press, Chester, CT, 1973.
3. Schenkman, David E., *Merchant Tokens of Hard Rubber and Similar Compositions*, Jade House Publications, Bryantown, MD, 1991, p. 80.
4. Vital records reported here are from the FamilySearch.org Web site, which provides images of the original records.
5. 1850 Federal Census for Ward 10, Boston, Suffolk County, MA [p. 402, family #1477].
6. Homans, Benjamin, *The United States Railroad Directory for 1856*, New York, 1856, p. 30.
7. Hurd, D. Hamilton (Supervising Compiler), *History of New London County, Connecticut*, J. W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, 1882, p. 307.

OH 160A: A Semi-New Obverse Die Variety

William Luitje

wvluitje@gmail.com

The picture below shows a newly discovered obverse die for Civil War token listing OH 160A. The picture shown in the second edition of the Fuld store card book clearly shows a token with the merchant's last name spelled BOHN (with an N),¹ while the picture here just as clearly shows the merchant's name spelled BOHM (with an M). According to Daniel's article on the merchants of Chillicothe, Bohn is the correct spelling.² The die otherwise is very similar to the picture in the second edition and so probably was filled and repunched, although no evidence for this can be seen in that picture. The discovery token for this new die has reverse die 1391, the same as for the listed varieties, and was struck on a 19.6 mm brass planchet with a reeded edge.³



For ease in comparison, pictures of the OH 160A listing as in the Fulds' book are given below. The difference between the BOHM and BOHN versions of the obverse is clear.



Why does the title of this article say "semi-new"? If you read the accompanying text description of the die in the second edition, the name is given as BOHM! This had been believed to be a typographical error, but it is quite possible that the cataloger wrote the description based on a specimen with an M while the photographer had access to a specimen with an N.⁴

Still, in the 36 years since the printing of the second edition, no one has publicly announced the version reported here. This suggests that the new variety may be scarcer than the correctly spelled one, although this merchant's tokens are all rare with the most common being of rarity R8. To help get an idea of the relative rarity of these tokens for publication in the third edition of the store card book, the author requests that readers report instances of either variety to him at the email address above or by postal mail to the Journal editor.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, p. 306.
2. Daniel, Robert E., "Chillicothe, Ohio C.W. Merchants' Cards," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 3 (Fall 1988), pp. 3-9. Coincidentally, Daniel writes that the other merchant from Chillicothe who used a similar design together with the 1391 reverse, and had the name Jas. Driscoll on his token, actually spelled his name Driscell. See Fuld listing OH 160C-1b.
3. The reverse was carefully checked and it was determined that it is not the unlisted 1391A die, which is very similar to the 1391 die.
4. It is not clear who provided this listing. The Fulds wrote the basic catalog for Ohio, but according to the acknowledgements section in the second edition Donald Schramm and Arthur Fritz supplied considerable new information.

CWTS Auction News

Report on Auction #152

This offering of 140 lots attracted 27 bidders who submitted 362 bids. The bidder success rate was 91%. Gross sales were a bit over \$2,100.00. The Society should net approximately \$210.00 less expenses. In the popularity derby, win, place, and show were as follows. Lot #111 (210/416b) attracted the most bids with 13. Lot #134 (239/422a) was second with 11 bids, and lot #108 (208/410a) came in third with 10 bids. Interestingly, lot #133 (237/423a) ended up with a 3-way tie at \$25.00 – it pays not to wait till the very end to get your bids in!

Respectfully submitted,
Dan Moore
CWTS Auction Manager

THE CUPBOARD IS BARE!

**Notice: Auction #153 has been postponed since the Auction Manager urgently needs additional tokens.
As always, a low 10% selling fee applies.**

Contact:
Dan Moore
P. O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161-0125
email: working.man@usa.net

Solution to the Civil War Token Mystery

In the picture on p. 21, there are twelve large stars around the circumference of die 1294. Did the die sinker make a mistake, and then add the small 13th star over the beer mug to correct it? Perhaps, but more likely the 13th star represents Rhode Island, the smallest by far of the thirteen original states in the union.

CIVIL WAR EDUCATIONAL FORUM

The Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS) will present a

Civil War Educational Forum

in conjunction with their 73rd Anniversary Convention

- George Fuld on Civil War Tokens
- Wendell Wolka on Civil War Era Currency
- Dennis Boggs as President Abraham Lincoln
- Mark Holbrook as Matthew Brady
- Civil War Soldiers and Surgeons Reenacted
- Other Educational Exhibits & Programs
- 250 Booth Bourse Area
- Heritage Coin & Currency Sales
- Exhibits will include Classification G: TOKENS
(send in your application by March 17, 2012)

April 20-21, 2012 in Nirvana Ballroom C
Schaumburg Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center
1551 North Thoreau Drive
Schaumberg, Illinois 60173

Visit www.centralstates.info for further details.

CIVIL WAR TOKEN SEMINAR

The CSNS will also present a Civil War Token Seminar at Oakwood Academy in Westerville, Ohio on May 5, 2012. Featured speakers will be Norm Bowers and Dennis Haskett with an extensive "show and tell" of Civil War store card, patriotic, and sutler tokens, and Cindy Wibker and Bob Fritsch on bringing exonumia into the audience's personal experience.

Visit www.centralstates.info for further details.

THE GENERAL STORE

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcg]obal.net

+++++
HELP! IS THERE A “CWT 47/332a”: Without a die crack? I need one for a “Die Crack Progression Set” Any condition. Tom Padula, 708-305-2178. Please call if you have one, for sale or not.

+++++
PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

+++++
JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

+++++
FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

+++++
TRADE MY VF 132/149a Lincoln/Johnson CWT. Will consider any patriotic or store card trade. Thank you. Vincent Contessa 865-690-9429 or yovinny@nctzero.net. Can email scan.

+++++
MY CWT RETAIL LIST OF NEARLY 200 TOKENS AVAILABLE
From lcdziubek@zoominternet.net or Larry Dziubek, P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027

+++++
FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list.
Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

+++++
WANTED: Counterstamped Civil War tokens or coins. Please write first.
Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or Owlprowler@aol.com

CWTS MEMBER DESIRES TO PURCHASE: 2/270a or 2/270b in NGC slab grade MS64 or MS65 at fair market value. Please provide images and all particulars to: alstrohen@aol.com

+++++
NEWLY DISCOVERED UNLISTED OH597a WITH 1300 REVERSE for sale along with other unlisted and multiple strike pieces. Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com

+++++
COLLECTOR SEEKS CWT COLLECTIONS OR SINGLES: Paying retail for undamaged tokens. Please send price/description by email to: dcoin_currency@sbcglobal.net or write Daniel Sheffer, 48538 Van Dyke Avenue, Shelby Township, MI 48317.

+++++
CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES. Free price list of 150 different unused, inexpensive examples for the asking, write soon.
Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

+++++
SEE WWW.CWTOKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. Also a few choice and rare CWT examples for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email kenbauer@mac.com; tel. 831-359-9307.

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